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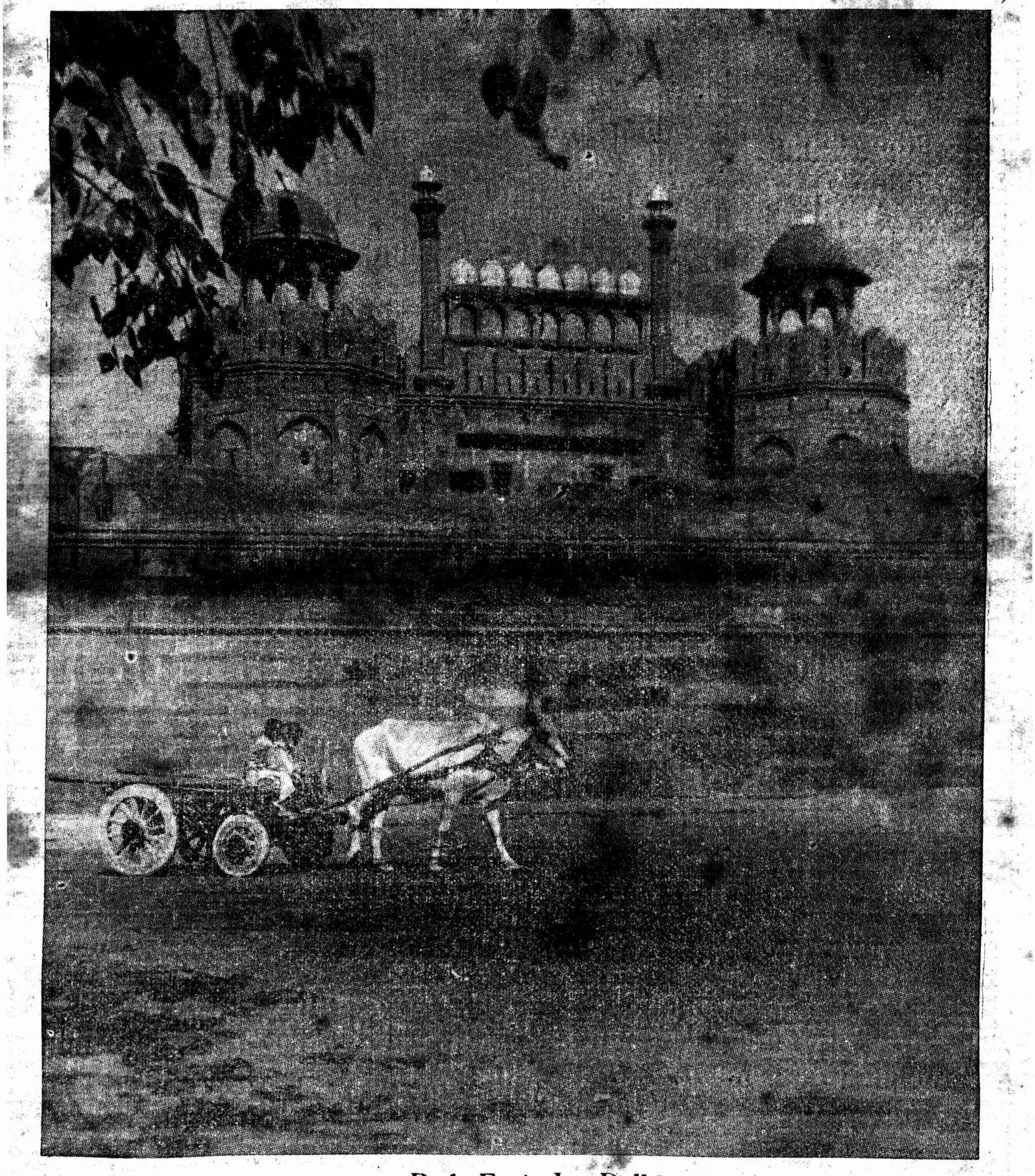
ROYAL ASIA

FORT WITH A HISTORY



Red Fort In Delhi

Photo by Shantilal R. Jhaveri

MEMOIRS OF A JUDGE

(See Page 5)

DO LINES MEAN ANYTHING?

By Harvey Day

IT astonishes me to find how many there are who believe that the lines in the palm are creases caused by opening and closing the hand. It is obvious that such people have never scrutinised and compared prints and observed the enormous differences which exist in almost every hand.

It is therefore all the more refreshing to pick up SANKNYA, the Indian Journal of Statistics and read that a scitntific test was made to correlate three major lines in the hands of 600 people in order to find a common denominator. However ridiculous this might appear to the palmist it proves that scientists are wondering at last whether there is a medicum of truth in Palmistry, and if so, how it. can be used to assist mankind.

* * *

The Editor states that a rough census of Calcutta, a city of nearly three millions, reveals that 63 per cent possess horoscopes and 60 per cent have had their hands read. It is illuminating to learn that the proportion is highest among professional men and lowest among those engaged in petty trade. Moreover, fifty per cent claim that they have been given successful revelations!

Economics is supposed to be a science but the predictions of most economists are so hopelessly awry as to make them suspect. There are schools so conflicting as to be diametrically opposed, which is not so with Palmistry, where all reputable exponents agree on fundamentals. Text books published on Economics are usually out of date a couple of decades after publication, but Palmistry seems to have weathered the centuries without appreciable change. This is because Palmistry is scientific. It is based on comparison; it is developed by trial and error. It is mathematically computable.

If gas, for instance, expands at a certain rate under certain conditions, the scientist who observes this, establishes a formula. In the same way if persons with a certain line or mark on the palm invariably meet a certain fate, then a law is laid down that such a line or mark gives a specific result, and there is no deviation unless conditions alter. The same applies to gases, where if the temperature or pressure is raised or lowered, the gas behaves in a different way. These and other factors are taken into consideration in Palmistry, just as they are in Physics. But in Economics all the factors chang so rapidly all the time that no accurate science has yet been developed, and serious students of Economics blithely propound theories which are refuted almost before the ink is dry on the paper it is printed on.

* * *

A Mr. N. T. Matthew who carried out a piece of research on lines in the palm seems to have been encouraged by a pronouncement by Aldous Huxley, who says, "It cannot certainly be denied that Palmists do succeed in finding out a great deal about the history of a person by examining his hands. How is it done and why should the doing of it be possible? Is there a correlation between the hands, their peculiar shape, colour and consistency, on the one hand, and the character, medical history, and biography of the person to whom the hands belong, on the other hand?"

Huxley believes there is. The fact that many palmists make mistakes does not disprove their science. If all the doctors who made faulty diagnoses were placed end to end they'd reach from here to the equator. The doctor asks his patient for symptoms, but one question from a palmist and the client instantly suspects him to be a fraud of the worst kind.

In 1937 Mr. Matthew selected 200 college students from Madras and 400 labourers from Parur, North Travancore, and took measurements of their heart, head and life lines. Experienced palmists will smile, for they realise that mere measurements mean little. But length—or the lack of it—does convey some meaning, and Mr. Matthew's researches were revealing enough to prove that there is a substratum of truth in the science.

The lines were measured in millimetres, but no importance was placed on thickness, or whether they were frayed or islanded. Where forked lines were observed, the longest fork was measured. Here again, the palmist gains much information from forks and the direction in which the ends point.

* * *

Mr. Matthew discovered that only rarely is the heart line tied to the

(Continued on Page 24)

PRINCESS MARGARET IN VENICE

Wearing dark glasses Princess Margaret starts off her tour of the Grand Canal in a gondola.

A Short Story

MADE IN HEAVEN

By Dr. K. Sridhar Rao

INDIRA came tripping down the stairs. She was happy this morning. Her letter to her cousin had done the work. She had told him she would not marry him whatever their parents may say. Marriage of blood relations was not good for the race. It was not eugenics—she had put in this to show off her knowledge. What use was university education if one did not advertise it,—a little—And she had added as a parting shot that she loved somebody else; this to damp the last little spark of hope—if there were any—in the heart of the cousin she had yet to meet at the age of twenty. She had come down eagerly looking for his reply.

In the sitting room was her father, Jagdish Shennova deeply immersed in a book—his usual occupation.

"Hullo, papa", called out Indira. "At it already. At this rate it will not be long before you have read all the books in town. Go easy, papa, go easy. Has the post arrived?"

"Evidently not," was the reply from Papa. And back he went to the pages of his book. Jagdish loved his daughter. Occasionally he would like her chatter—for a short while. But mostly he preferred her company to her talk. She brought an air of youth and health. She knew how to pass the time without intruding too much on his studies.

"The Mangalpur train seems to be late today."

Indira looked up. Her father did not. His wife's voice was a sort of never-ending background music to his daily life. Unless pointedly addressed he never took any notice of it. Indira's mother Sumangala Devi entered room with the above remark.

Her daughter replied: "Why should it be late today? It is nine o'clock now. It must have arrived three hours ago. The post will be in any time now."

"Then where is our Ramanand? Poor boy! He must have lost his way. He has never been to this city before. I wish I had sent a servant to meet him at the station."

"But, mother dear," said Indira, "You don't expect a big fellow like him—he must be 26 at least—to get lost, do you? If his M.A. degree does not help him to pick his way about and find the residence of his uncle, what is the good of his education?"

"Then where is the boy?"

"It looks as if he is not coming."

"I can't believe that. Why should he fail to come after his promise to do so?"

"Because he does not approve of your plans for him."

"How do you know that?"

"He is of the younger generation. He may not like his elders' finger in his pie. I do not like you to interfere with my future."

"We know all that. You speak for yourself, and let the boy speak on his own behalf. And, my girl, let me remind you that you are a Hindu girl twenty years old and not yet married."

"Alright, mother. We need not go into that over again. I have told you a good many times I shall when I please and whomsoever I please."

"May I know whom your ladyship pleases to marry?" asked the mother in a haughty voice.

"I have not yet made up my mind. But I can assure you, it will not be your nephew."

"You ungrateful girl"! said her mother. "After all the trouble I have taken to arrange the match with my brother, Mahadev, you have the heart to tell me that. You are already twenty. I was married eight years at that age. It does not look nice if you remain unmarried much longer even in these days. What will people think of us? And what is your objection to Ramanand? He is a nice boy."

"How do you know? You have not seen him for the past twelve years,—since the time his mother died."

"My poor, poor sister-in-law!" cried Sumangala Devi. "I promised her on her death-bed that you should marry her son Ramanand. And this is the way you help me keep the promise."

"I suppose you will be accusing me next of making my uncle Mahadev break his promise to you at the time of his marriage. Every brother makes the promise before you sisters will let him enter the house with his bride. What strange customs we have! How funny to be betrothed long before one is born!"

●

"These customs are not funny. They are very sensible", cried her mother. "By their means, we make sure our daughters have a good and respectable home, and that our sons do not go astray. If it would interest you to know, I made matters doubly sure by decorating the cradle with flowers at our Ramanand cradling ceremony. My

(Continued on Page 27)

WEDDING OF BERNARD SHAW

By A. L. Kidson

AT the age of 93, George Bernard Shaw, is "still going strong." His lightest words and slightest deeds can set fanfares of publicity ringing round the world. But how much is known of that quiet little woman, his wife, without whose influence the world would have heard far less from Shaw?

Charlotte Payne-Townshend (the late Mrs. G. B. S.) was a woman of considerable means, an advanced thinker, and, as they say in Ireland where she, like Shaw, had been born, "of the quality". After a season or two at Dublin, she took her place during the nineties in fashionable London circles. But soon her strong intellectual interests drew her towards the rising cause of Socialism, and brought her into contact with such staunch Fabians as Beatrice and Sidney Webb (afterwards Lord and Lady Passfield), Graham Wallas, and, of course, Bernard Shaw.

At that time the Webbs were busy setting up an institution for social studies and advancement, which later became the London School of Economics. They were using a sum of money left to them by an eccentric "for subversive purposes in general", and Miss Townshend promptly subsidized this bequest. Thus the Webbs were able to take No. 10, Adelphi Terrace for their school, while their benefactress helped them still further by renting the top two floors as a residential flat for herself.

Miss Townshend was invited to spend an autumn holiday with the Webbs at their cottage in Suffolk, where amid a brilliant company which included Charles Trevelyan, Graham Wallas, and Charlotte Stetson, she first met Shaw. Miss Stetson soon departed, leaving the hostess and Miss Townshend in sole feminine possession. The men also came and went; but Shaw (according to his friend and unofficial biographer, Frank Harris) "went on forever"!

As the Webbs were much absorbed at the time with intellectual pursuits of their own (and with each other, for they were extremely devoted) Shaw and Miss Townshend saw much of each other. Soon we find him writing, in his letters to Ellen Terry, that he "thought he would fall in love with Miss P.-T.". Having finished "You Never Can Tell" while in Suffolk, he returned to his topsy-turvey home in London, where he formed the habit of spending his disengaged evenings at Miss Townshend's flat. There she first began to help him with his work by acting as a volunteer secretary.

Despite this close association, the question of marriage seemed scarcely to arise. Shaw was, to put it mildly, not a marrying man. He was fond of quoting a saying of Nietzche's that a married philosopher was ridiculous. He was—according to the incorrigible Harris—more than ready to court the friendship of any eligible woman; but if an anxious mother had asked him what his intentions were, he would have taken to his heels at once! Nor, it may be thought, was Miss Payne-Townshend with her ample means and strong mental independence, over-anxious for the blessings of wedlock.

But Fate—as usual—intervened. After the pair had spent another autumn holiday with the Webbs, the latter left on a long trip overseas, and while they were away Shaw's health broke down no doubt from overwork, and the neglect of bodily requirements. This presented a fresh set of problems for Miss Payne-Townshend. She had, for the first time, to visit Shaw at his home in Fitzroy Square.

* * *

There his cramped and disorderly surroundings, the lack of proper attention and diet, the state of the premises—in short, the entire absence of every thing implied in a rich woman's concept of semliness and order—seemed to ensure only one sequel: the speedy death of the patient from neglect. A woman of prompt and practical measures, she immediately took a house in Surrey, to which lovely locality she proposed to carry Shaw off forthwith. Imagine her amazement, then, when he objected—on the grounds of convention!

But Miss Payne-Townshend would have no nonsense of that sort. Come to Surrey he must, and be properly looked after. "Very well, then," said Shaw. "Go out and buy a ring and a license." And so within a week she found herself a married woman, and he a married man. Shaw was still very

(Continued on page 24)

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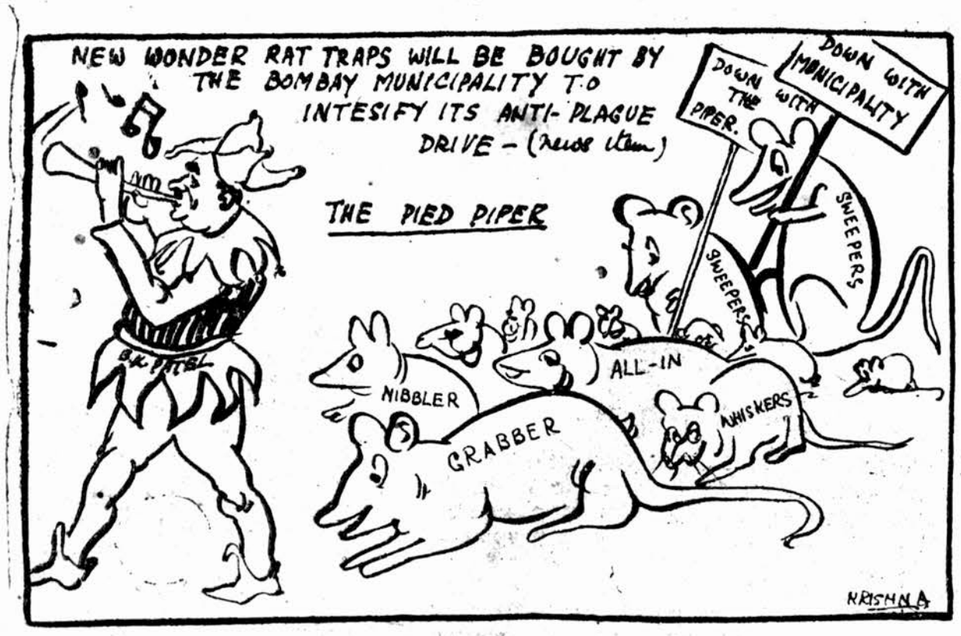


"SHRI SARAT BOSE HAS APPARENTLY ALLIED HIMSELF WITH THE ANTI-NATIONAL ELEMENTS AND HE IS BEING EXPLOITED BY THEM. - Nehru
VENTRILOQUIST'S DOLL.
ANTI-INDIA PROPOGANDA
BOSE

ENOUGH OF NAZI WAR TRIALS

By Bertrand Russel

In the House of Commons a few days ago Mr. Shinwell, Minister of War, announced that the Government had decided not to participate in any more war trials. The case against Field Marshal Erich von Manstein, however, must proceed, he added.

In this article, Professor Bertrand Russell, the eminent scientist and philosopher, gives his views on the subject of war trials and makes a plea that the Manstein trial be called off in the interests of European peace.

ALTHOUGH some people who abhorred the misdeeds of Germany's war criminals had misgivings about their trials, in the main those trials had support of public opinion in the victorious countries.

But when, after they had been thought to be ended, the British authorities belatedly, as it seemed, announced that they proposed to try four more Generals who, until then, had been kept in prison without specific charges, there was widespread criticism and protest. It was felt that if the trials of these men were justified they ought to have taken place earlier, and that the time had come when men not yet accused should know that their war record, whatever it might be, was not to be made a ground for prosecution.

Of the four men concerned, one has since died, and two of the others are, after all, not to be prosecuted, apparently on the ground of age and debility. Thus only one, Erich von Manstein, remains. Is it worth while, on account of this one man, to persist in a course which arouses misgivings even among those who have the utmost detestation of the abominations that were undoubtedly perpetrated, not only by the Nazi Government, but by the German military authorities? Has not the time come to let bygones be bygones?

Nearest Analogy

We cannot appeal to precedent, since the Nuremberg trials were a new departure. The nearest analogy has been the behaviour of victors after a civil war.

IN SUCH cases, it has generally been found wise, after a certain lapse of time, to proclaim an amnesty and to allow those not already punished to feel secure provided they submitted to their previous enemies.

I cannot but think that such precedents ought to have been followed in this case. A great war inevitably generates feelings of passionate hostility, and while the war is in progress such feelings have their utility. But when it is concluded what becomes important is to discover ways of living with former enemies.

If Europe is to prosper, we must co-operate with the Germans. This is not made easier by prolonging the period during which we and they are reminded of their wartime sins and keeping alive the hot angers of that time. To incur all this on account of one old man, now powerless for evil, seems to show a lack of statesmanship. And in view of the strong controversy aroused among ourselves, it must be supposed that much stronger feelings are aroused among the Germans, and that the action of our authorities must tend to arouse a sympathy for the Naziss which is the very last thing that we desire. I earnestly hope, therefore, that this one remaining prosecution will be dropped.

There are men whose opinion deserves respect who question the whole policy of trying war criminals I am not sure how much weight to attach to their arguments, but I am sure they deserve serious consideration and that we ought to take account of them in framing the policy to be pursued if, by misfortune, another great war should occur.

The Legal Question

There is, first, a legalistic argument. At the time when the war criminals committed their crimes there was no International Court which had jurisdiction over them; legally, they were only liable to be tried in German courts.

IT WAS, I think, a wholly admirable innovation to create an international Court, but it is not so clear that it was right to make its criminal jurisdiction retroactive.

In ordinary domestic legislation, when a new law creates a new crime, it is an accepted principle that a man cannot be tried for acts committed before the law was passed, if at that time they were not yet contrary to Law. And if a region in transferred from one State to another, no one can be punished for having done things before the transfer which were illegal in the new State but not in the old one. In these respects the Nuremberg trials departed from precedent in a way which, to many legal authorities, appears questionable.

Guilty Judges?

There is, however, a more serious objection to the way in which war criminals were selected for trial. From the first it was assumed that no crimes were to be punished unless they were committed by Germans. It was assumed that the conduct of all the Allies had always been impeccable Whatever may have been thought in 1945. few people in the West would now consider this assumption justified as regards the Eastern Front Everyone in Germany knew that it was not justified. It thus appeared that men were being punished, not so much for atrocities, as for having been on the losing side. Often it was doubtful whether there were not, among the judges, men just as guilty as those whom they were condemning. The moral effect of this doubt was deplorable.

A Deterrent

I am not suggesting that there was anything to be said in exculpation of the German war criminals, and I do not deny that (legal subtleties apart) they richly deserved to be punished. What I am saying is that they would never have been punished if they had not added defeat to their other crimes, and that there was never any suggestion of punishing men, perhaps equally guilty of all the crimes concerned, except that of being on the losing side.

Even so, I think a good case can be made out for the war trials. It was obviously impossible to get the victors to agree that crimes on their side should be punished, or even to admit that any crimes had been committed on their side, but the punishment of the leading men among the vanquished may prove a powerful deterrent when a future war is contemplated.

In the past, the sufferings due to defeat have fallen much more upon the common people than upon leaders. Napoleon I, Napoleon III, the Kaiser,

(Continued On Page 26)

FREE TRAVEL FOR U. S. TROOPS IN NORWAY

(From Our Correspondent.)

COPENHAGEN, (By Air Mail).

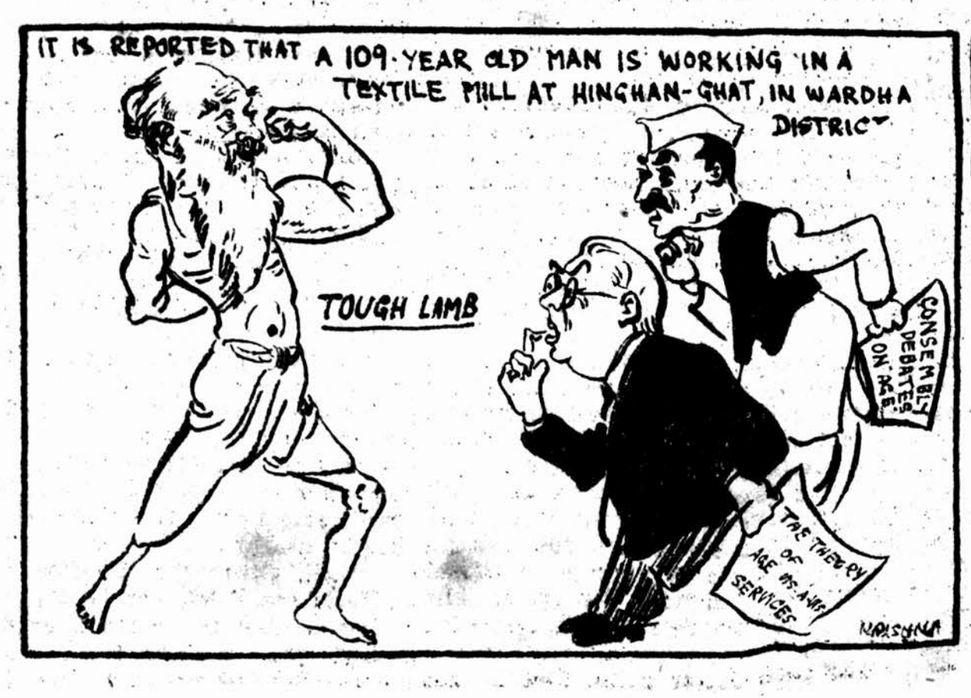
Since the Norwegian Parliment recently authorised a further 75,000 000 kroner for "military prepareness", it mas been confirmed that American personnel may now travel free of charge on Norwegian railways by presenting a passenger transportation warrant issued by the transportation division of the European command of the United States Army at Heidelberg. This arrangement came into force even before the signing of the Atlantic Pact. The Oslo paper, "Friheten" has published a reproduction of the original warrant and points out that the German text calls the warrant "Besatzungfahrschein"—occupation ticket, the same term as used during the Nazi occupation of Norway.

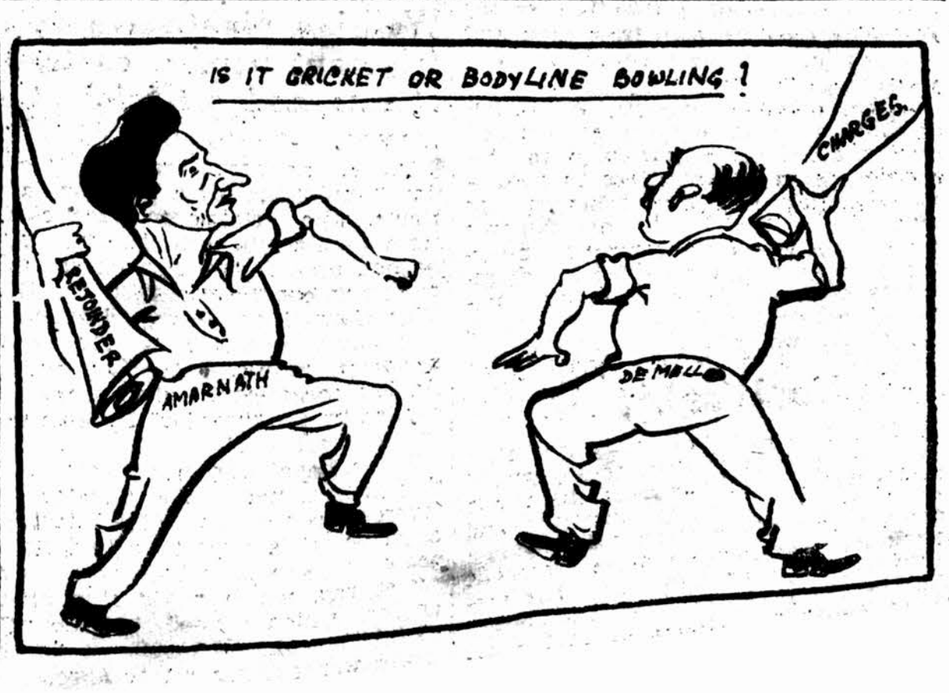
THIS AMERICA!

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW YORK (By Air mail).

Figures given from statements the Federal Bureau of Investigation reveal that in 1948 one serious crime was committed in the United States every 18.7 seconds. Every day an average of thirty-six people were murdered, and two hundred and fifty-five women were raped. Every twenty-four hours 163 motor-cars were stolen and 9 672 other crimes committed. In 1948 the number of people arrested reached a record figure. The number of crimes increased in 1948 considerably over pre-war. Number of cases of rape increased by 49.9 per cent, of thefts by 16.7 per cent, murders by 14.1 per cent.


IT IS REPORTED THAT A 109-YEAR OLD MAN IS WORKING IN A TEXTILE MILL AT HINGHAN-GHAT, IN WARDHA DISTRICT
TOUGH LAMB
CONSEMBLY DEBATES ON ME!
THE THEORY OF AGE VS. ANY SERVICES
KRISHNA



World Government Movement Is

TOWARDS WORLD PEACE

By C. L. Palival

IT is a sign of the times that World Government which was considered to be an ideal impossible of achievement is now receiving the attention of responsible statesmen in various countries of the world. All agree that world Government is a consummation devoutly to be wished. But while some are extending their support to the movement for world Government, there are others who still feel diffident in the practical possibilities of this effort and exhibit the same spicial of pessimism that had overtaken the American "Founding Fathers" when they set out to launch the United States with not even the first thirteen states, being represented at the Federal Constitutional Convention in 1787.

Recently Mr. John Foster Dulles, United States delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, made some interesting observations regarding the possibilities of world Government coming into being. The difficulties he has pointed out in the matter of the establishmetnt of a World Government are nothing new. But the way he has analysed the world situation and interpretted the seemingly irreconcilable conflict between the two ways of life as represented by United States of America on the one hand and the U.S.S.R. on the other, just betrays the attitude of mind prone to convenient thinking, suited to ones own prejudices and political affiliations.

Communist Bogey

Mr. Dulles suffers from the apprehension that the World Government, if constituted, on the basis of majority rule will be dominated by the Communists, which according to him will shock the people of United States and their friends.

But the World Federalist movement does not suffer from any such prepossessions and prejudices. To the World Federalist, the whole planet on which we live is a compact unit capable of being administered by a Central Government consisting of accredited representatives of the peoples of the world. The differences in language, religion, colour and ways of life do not conceal the basic fact that the basic needs of man all over the world are identical and the resources of the world, if properly utilised and evenly distributed, are sufficient to satisfy man's basic needs.

..When science was not developed to the extent it has done now, man's entire world was confined to the narrow surroundings of his own small village, town or a country, where he used to live and of which he could have some knowledge with the mediaeval means of transport he had at his command. But now, though Mr. Dulles complains that there are no facilities for a world wide educational system or press or radio, the fact remains that the world is shrinking before our eyes every day and the man living in the farthest ends of the world knows what is happening at the other end and influences and is influenced by the cross-currents of ideals and feelings floating in the minds of his fellowmen in every part of the world.

The conflict that is developing between United States of America and U.S.S.R. is absolutely irrelevant to a world federalist. He suffers from no taboos and makes no fetish of the seeming incongruities that had so far served to separate man from man and resulted in periodical conflicts and wars.

Unlike other movements, World Federalists come from every station of society, from big businessmen to labourers, from conservatives to revolutionary socialists, from believers to agnostics. Individual attachments apart, the world Government movement as such has no official alignments or associations with any national political parties of any country in the world.

No War At All

IT is fantastic to suggest that "world Government to-day would mean war". War has been the result of inflated sense of superiority and pride that some nations with strange notions of sovereignty have brought *into play from time to time.* The present tension between the two power blocs marks the climax of that spirit carried to extremes and the threat of war comes from this blind craze for power and not from any attempt at world Government.

As Prof. Albert Eienstein rightly observes "if we hold fast to the concept and practice of unlimited sovereignty, it only means that each country reserves the right for itself of pursuing its objections through war-like means". But humanity has paid too heavy a price for ideas like "My country right or wrong", "My party in fair weather or foul", "My leader", my "my God" etc. and the discerning mind of man refuses to be hide-bound to any dogmas and meaningless shibboleths that shackle its growth.

THE World federalist represents that urge of mankind to rise above the isolationist doctrines of national sovereignty and look upon this whole world as one's own country. He therefore demands of each nation a voluntary surrender of a part of its sovereignty to the World Government and thus make the world safe for peace and progress.

Now the question arises which country would make the beginning and how many sovereign states will agree to surrender their sovereignty? On this question the world federalist does not look to the present rulers of the various nations for response, (even though a fine support to the world Government idea has, from time to time, come from the responsible authorities of a number of States) but from the peoples of the world as a whole.

And so far as people are concerned, they act and think alike under similar set of circumstances. If you prick them, they bleed, and if you tickle them they laugh, whether they are in Russia, in Mesopatomia, on the North Pole or in the South, in America or in Europe. They are men made of common clay capable of responding to all human sentiments and impulses and the movement for world Government since the last war is gaining strength not so much from the rulers of the States as from their peoples.

Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery talking to Field Marshal Sir William Slim at the Conference of army officers at Camberley Staff College "on tactics to beat the atom bomb in any future war". The Conference was named "Exercise Britannia."

Mahatma's Influence

IN Mr. Dulles own country people have unmistakably shown their attitude to various international problems. It was under pressure of peoples demands that Nixon-Mundt Bill that aimed at suppression of the Communist activities in America and was passed by both the Houses could not be put into force and is held in abeyance till to-day. The world Government movement too is gaining momentum in his country and all right minded people are behind it. In India on Assembly would be elected, there were undoubtedly some references made to progressive nations and backward peothis side of the hemisphere hundreds of Indian States that used to gloat on their own rights of sovereignty have been abolished and ideas of Mahatma Gandhi are catching the imagination of people all over the world.

I am surprised to note in Mr. Dulles speech, a reference to a tendency among certain enthusiasts for world Government which, if true, would really be disastrous for such a movement which means so much to humanity.

He says "the present enthusiasts for World Government assume a system of weighted voting so that, we of the United States and our friends, even though a minority, will control the World Government". I have myself attended some international gatherings of the World Government movement and was keenly observing the trend of discussions at the last session of the Congress for World Government held at Luxembourg. When there was a question how the representatives to the World Constituent ples, to white and coloured, to Communists and capitalists etc.

But the general atmosphere was very cordial and though the Congress was held on the continent of Europe in the midst of white races and peoples, with very few representatives from Asia and other countries inhabited by coloured people, the Congress unanimously adopted that representation to the peoples World Constituent Assembly should be on the basis of one per million people.

There was, therefore, no question of any weighted voting and American and European federalists reconciled themselves to this principle, may be with mental reservations, who knows. But they were all inspired by one single object, viz., How to save humanity from extinction in the event of Atomic War? And each one of them genuinely believes that World Government is the only answer to it.

Power Blocks Must Go

IT is a pity statesmen and rulers of states should suffer from obsessions which do not allow them to see things beyond their narrow sectional interests. The map of the world has already changed a lot after the War and the process of unification of the world is going apace right under our very eyes, whether we like it or not. Modern technology has already created a world community and that community is going to have a world Government. The choice lies whether it will emerge out of a suicidal conflict between the two Power blocs pitted against each other or by the voluntary peaceful colloboration and determination of the peoples of the world? The world federalists are working for the latter in the firm belief that world Government is the idea "whose time has come".

STORY OF SOVIETS' SECRET ARSENAL

NEW YORK,
(By Air Mail).

THE Soviets have a whole arsenal of secret weapons—including such Wellsian nightmares as refrigerant bombs, controlled storms and artificial tidal waves.

These, anyway, are the "revelations" published by a German, a Dr Heide, who claims to have escaped from imprisonment in Russia, where he had been forced to work as an engineering consultant with the Soviet War Council on Secret Weapons.

Originally reported in the German periodical "Ausland Artikeldienst." Dr. Heide's sensational disclosures are carried by the "popular" Parisian weekly, "Samedi-soir."

There have been many reports of this general nature due more to the fevered imagination of a journalist eager to sell a piece than to facts. Repeatedly there have been rumours of a secret ray, which would stop aircraft engines which crossed its beam while aloft. This started before the first world war but has yet to appear.

For what they are worth, Dr. Heide's assertions are as follows:

The Russians have 20-ton rocket missiles and are busy at present building one of 40 tons, which will travel to altitudes greater than 240 miles. (Top U. S. altitude is slightly over 160 miles). They are "almost ready" to fly to the moon, whence they expect to be able to bombard any point on earth with rockets.

Incredible Assertions

The Russians have piloted rocket planes which have hit speeds of 1,200 miles per hour and altitudes of 88,500 feet. (U.S. XS-1 supersonic plane is estimated to have hit around 800 M.P.H. and altitudes over 60,000 feet.) The fuel used by the Reds is said to be a "mixture of hydrocarbon and hydrochloric acid." One plane which ground-looped with a full tank of this fuel, Heide avers, lift no trace of the plane—and a crater 49 feet across and 10 feet deep! (U.S. fuel is a mixture of kerosene and liquid oxygen).

Heide's fantastic reports go much further, however. Not content with alleging that the Russians now can direct lightning and create artificial storms for military purposes, he avers that they also have a controlled tidal wave!

The good doctor writes that he was attached to a group of high military functionaries observing secret tests off Novorossisk, on the Black Sea coast.

A flottilla of six large submarines moved away from our convoy toward the south. At about half a mile from us they dived. We were out of sight of the coast. Thirty minutes later they reappeared and sailed off to the north.

"The sea was calm and glassy. Suddenly from the point where the submarines had dived we saw arise a gigantic wave, a wall of water more than 70 feet high, which moved away from us at fantastic speed. Any ship which met this formidable liquid mass would have been smashed to pieces.

"After a few minutes the wall of water had disappeared over the horizon. It was clear that this phenomenon was controlled. An under-water explosion would have brought a jet of water and circular waves moving out from the point of explosion. The Soviet observers seemed extremely satisfied, although they refused to tell me what it was all about."

Heide claims that he escaped while being flown from Kharkov to Moscow; he and another German overcame the plane's crew, parachuted them to earth and flew the plane at great height as far as Greece.

Well, either the Russians let Dr. Heide see a lot, or he has enough imagination to make a good novelist!

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Memoirs Of A Judge

Mr. P. J. Taleyarkhan is narrating his reminiscences as a Judge in this article, with a wealth of background based on keen observation of men and things from the Bench. Many notable personalities of his theme have already quit the scene, and hence his memoirs are all the more interesting.

An incident in his professional career convinced Mr. Taleyarkhan of the Britisher's sense of justice and he became their "most loyal and devoted servant". Loyalty to the British Raj made him a critic of Gandhiji and his movement, and it was only after India attained independence that he realised the Mahatma's greatness.

DEWAN BAHADUR P. J. TALEYARKHAN.

BY DIWAN BAHADUR P. J. TALEYARKHAN

I was educated in Ahmedabad until my graduation from Gujarat College. The great teachers! How rare they are, and how slender their reward! Their greatest reward is to see their pupils in after-life gain fame, honours, or wealth. There is no envy when the boy they taught has far excelled his teacher. They are content to remember that it was they who once blew on the drowsy coal to make it glow. It was my great good fortune to learn under two such teachers.

One of them was Kamalashanker Trivedi, a born teacher, who afterwards became Principal of the Teachers' Training College at Ahmedabad. I used to go to his house to learn. He was author of several useful books.

He was the first to call on me when I went to Surat as District Judge in 1921, and tell me how very proud he was of his old pupil. I told him that I owed a great deal to him. His portrait adorns the city's townhall, and I am thankful to God that He had made me the instrument of getting it placed there.

*

The other greater teacher under whom I had learnt was Kathvate, Professor of Sanskrit in Gujerat College. My most unforgettable reminiscence of College days is my association with N. M. Samarth, who in after-life was one of the band of Liberals headed by Sir Phirozeshah Mehta and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. Vishnu Vinayak Gokhale, and ultimately became a member of the India Council

Cramming Pays

He was very well up in Sanskrit, and I used go daily to the College hostel to read with him. He used to take full notes of Professor Kathvate's lectures, but at the preliminary examination for the B.A. he thought it best to write his answers in his own words, whereas I answered my paper in the very words of the notes, which I had crammed up The result was that I topped the list of those who were declared to have passed. This astounded Samarth, and when he learnt the cause of it he was wild with rage and roundly abused me as well as the revered Professor. Our friendship, however, continued until his death, and when I was in London in 1926, I called on him at his office in White Hall. A few days later, his brother brought me the sad news of his death from pneumonia. I had lost in him one who was far more to me than a brother.

I had another personal experience of how cramming pays in an examination. There were two Principals of the College while I was there. One of them was Col Waddington (afterwards Principal of the Rajkumar College). In the preliminary examination for the B.A., he had marked my paper in English on the outside as "Very good," but inside several answers were marked "Bacon again!" Bacon's Advancement of Learning was one of our text-books, and I had freely quoted from it verbatim. The system which makes examination results the sole test of merit requires to be changed.

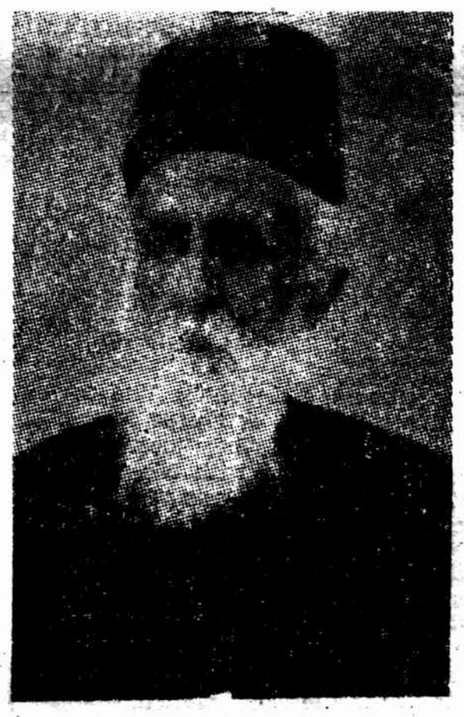
I entered government service as a sub-judge, and was selected to be Assistant Judge after about 6 years' service over the heads of good many of my seniors on the recommendation of Mr. Heaton (afterwards Justice Sir John Heaton), under whom I had served for about 3 years. There were then two district Judgeships reserved for Provincial Assistant Judges. One of these Judges having had to retire prematurely about two years later, I was appointed in his place.

SIR N. M. SAMARTH.

Britishers' Sense Of Justice

I was, however, not confirmed in the post until about three years later, as the I.C.S. assistants, who were above me in the list, had sent a petition to the Government of Bombay against my being appointed in the vacancy, and claimed that the most senior among them should be appointed. The Government, however, rejected their petition on the ground that they cannot have it both ways—they cannot object to my filling a vacancy in the two posts reserved for Provincial Assistant Judges on the ground of my juniority and at the same time object to my or any other Provincial Assistant Judge, filling a vacancy in the cadre of I.C.S. district judges, although I or he may be the senior-most assistant in the list at the time. They, thereupon, appealed to the Government of India, but that Government also rejected the appeal.

Finally, they appealed to the Secretary of State, but with no better result. I was, therefore, confirmed in the post. From that day, I was filled with admiration for the Britishers' sense of justice, and became their most loyal and devoted servant.



JUSTICE M. P. KHAREGHAT.

"A Great Gentleman"

Those who knew Sir John Heaton spoke of him as "great gentleman" When he died, Sir Charles Fawcett wrote an obituary article about his Indian career. Among other things, he said that Justice Heaton had brought about a great reform in the administration of jutsice in the mofussil. Before his time, civil cases used not to be heard from day to day till they were finished, but used to be heard piecemeal at long intervals, with the result that by the time they came to be decided, the impressions produced on the mind of the judge by seeing the witnesses and observing their demeanour in the witness-box came to be obliterated, and no special weight—could be attached on that account to the opinion of the trial Judge by the appellate court.

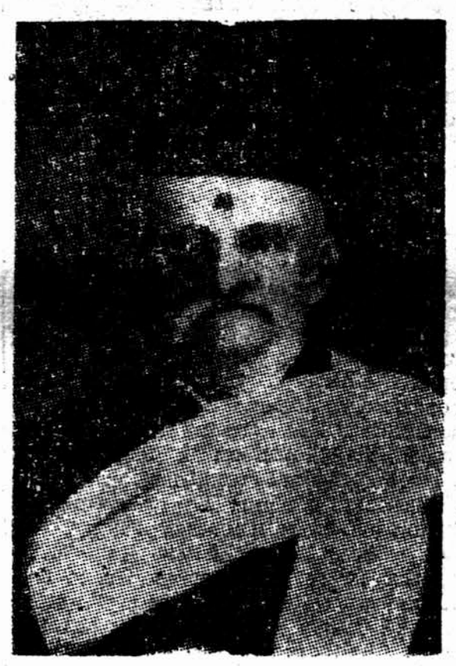
The practice of sending out a High Court Judge to inspect the mofussil courts from time to time was a good one, and may be resumed with advantage.

Most Humane Judge

When I was first appointed Assistant Judge, it was my good fortune to be placed under Mr. Khareghat at Ratnagiri. He had topped the list of those who were declared to have passed the I.C.S. examination in the year in which he had sat for it, and was the second Indian to have passed that examination until then. He was a great Judge, and was most humane, following in that respect the Biblical behest that "As thou art strong, so shalt thou be merciful."

He did not sentence any one to death throughout his judicial career, on the ground that human justice is after all fallible, and an irrevocable sentence is therefore not justifiable.

This came in the way of his being appointed High Court Judge as every death sentence requires confirmation of the High Court. At the fag end of his service, however, he was appointed to the post, but he never sat on the Bench, which heard cases coming up for confirmation of the death sentence. He wrote his judgments in very simple language, using Saxon words as far as possible, and they were models of lucidity, and were very convincing. A litigant who had a good case strove his utmost to have his case brought on Mr. Khareghat's board; so much confidence litigants and advocates had in his judgment and integrity



RAO BAHADUR KAMALASHANKAR TRIVEDI.

*

He was, however, greater as a man than as a judge. He led an extremely simple life, and gave to the poor as much as he could. A large crowd of beggars used to congregate at his place every Sunday to receive alms. Even after he left Ratnagiri he used to send money to the Shirastedar of the court up to the time of his death for distributing alms every Sunday. He was sweetness and gentleness personified. Nobody ever heard him speak an angry word, or lose his temper. He was a strict vegetarian, and ate very little He was a great student of astronomy as well as of astrology and his predictions came true more often than not He was almost worshipped by the people of Ratnagiri

He often spoke of Mahatma Gandhi as a truly great man, and this too, at a time when the Mahatma was engaged in subversive activities. Indeed, there was much in common between the two.

After his retirement from service, he was President of the Bombay Parsi Panchayat until his death, and in that capacity had rendered very valuable services to the community. If ever a man lived a noble life, he did.

JUSTICE SIR JOHN HEATON.

His wife was equally noble, and was a kindred spirit and fit helpmate.

He was given one of the grandest funerals seen for a long time in Bombay. People of all classes came to pay their last homage to him, but the Parsi poor predominated. If there is a heaven above, he must now be sitting on the right hand of God.

Truth Lies At Bottom

Of the interesting cases I tried, one was an appeal made to me from the conviction of a doctor of Tarapore in the Thana District, and sentence of one day's imprisonment accompanied by a heavy fine. He was convicted of buying cocaine from time to time in excess of the prescribed limit. His dispensary was raided by an Excise officer and his prescriptions seized. The prescriptions showed that cocaine was prescribed in almost every case, but the entries relating to cocaine appeared to be subsequent interpolations. At the hearing of the appeal, Mr. H. C. Coyajee, (greatly respected by Bench and Bar alike) appeared for the appellant, while the Crown was represented by Mr. S. G. Velinkar (one of the greatest criminal lawyers of his time). The case was argued for a whole day, but I was no wiser at the end than I was at the beginning. I had, however, to give some decision, and as I found that the doctor was a leading practitioner at Tarapore and was very well-to-do, I concluded that the subsequent interpolations must have been made on getting scent of the impending raid to shield his compounder, who was his son-in-law I accordingly altered the conviction to one of the minor offence of negligence, and while quashing the sentence of

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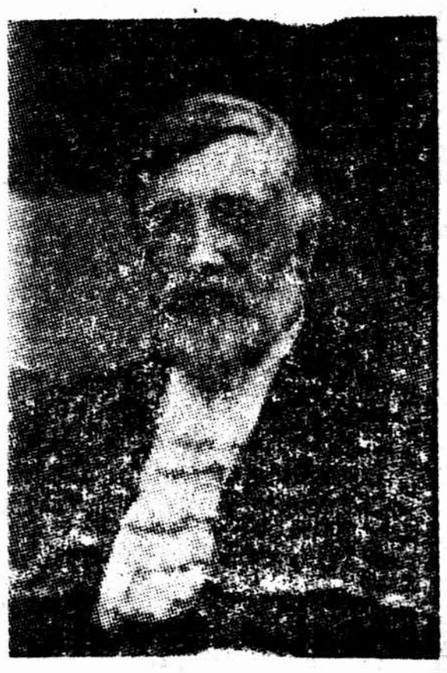


CHIEF JUSTICE SIR NORMAN MACLEOD.

UNDERGROUND ACTIVE IN JAPAN

Mystic Kagayama Heads Anti-West Front

BY RAY FALK

TOKYO, (By Airmail)

THE resurrection of Japan's ultra-nationalist movement is under way.

The ultranationalists are operating underground, and it is hard for the Japanese Government and for the American Counter Intelligence Corps to keep track of them. More than 500 of these Fascists organizations are spread around the country. Most of them hide under false poetic or philosophical front, representing themselves as literary groups or fraternity clubs.

FOR the first 18 months after the war, they were numb from the shock of the armistice. But during the last two years, they rubbed the sand out of their eyes and started dreaming again. Some are tired of this watchful waiting for the occupation to end and are ready for action.

It is generally agreed that, if General Headquarters let the ultra-nationalists loose, they would put the Communists out of business in short time. They would do so by intimidation and murder—two of their old, reliable tools.

The bomb pitched at Communist Party General Secretary Kyuichi Tokuda a few months ago came from the hands of an ultra-nationalists who couldn't wait.

Three Leaders

Already two or three Japanese demagogues have swung to the top. They may become as infamous in the future as the spiritual leaders of the Black Dragon Society of the past. One of them is shaven-headed, cautious, Masahara Kagayama. Kagayama survived after 14 fellow Lodge members committed "hara-kiri" at the end of the war. To the world, Kagayama presents a picture of the poetic and the mystic. He writes 31-syllable poems and spends his days in Shinto prayer. But to the Japanese police, he is an active organizer, who has spent the last two years travelling up and down Japan under difficult living conditions knitting his 3,000 followers into a tight organisation.

TO Kagayama and to other ultranationalists, the Emperor comes first and foremost. He cannot understand the new constitution wherein the Emperor renounces his divinity.

"Before economic or political reconstruction, Japan should face a high spiritual reconstruction," Kagayama told me. "Not to take, but to give; not to hate, but to love. Something similar to what Jesus taught his followers.

"'Omigo Gokoro'—every Japanese must again come to understand this spiritual feeling toward the Emperor. We must serve, give and love. Religion must be reintroduced in the schools as it was before the occupation."

Kagayama feels Labour has some legitimate grievance as does the small-business man. This calls for a basic reorganisation of the economic system. These are old pages in the ultranationalistic note books, which would have the state tell each class of people what is best for it.

Danger Ahead

Ultranationalism in Japan is based on co-operation of individuals, not parties. Tojo was a tool of the ultranationalists. The Conservative Democratic-Liberal Party now in power could become a tool of the ultranationalists, but not 'vice versa.'

The ultras can be divided into four main categories: the pre-war nationalists, he new anti-Communists, the gangsters, and tht officer corps. Kagayama's "Greater Asia Party" belongs in the pre-war class. These groups have branches spread throughout Japan. Some 500 little anti-Communist groups have been formed. They are on a local level with no national organisation and no financial set up. The "Japan Revolution Chrysanthemum Flag Comrades' Association" with its 6,000 members is an exception. So is the Encouraging Spirit Society", composed of 70,000 Japanese repatriated from Manchuria.

Gangsters are found in every village. They run their little communities with a lead pipe, selling protection to house-wife and shoe-shine boy. They have no ideologies, but the nature of their business sympathizes with the aspirations of the ultranationalists.

Sinews Of War

There are more than 100 "Friendship" clubs made up of former Japanese officers and non-commissioned men. They operate secretly. These groups would take an active role against the Communists. Because of their past military training, they could swing into action very rapidly.

These parties support themselves through black-marketing, farming and the sale of some billions of yen worth of Japanese Army and Navy Goods, which disappeared at the end of the war.

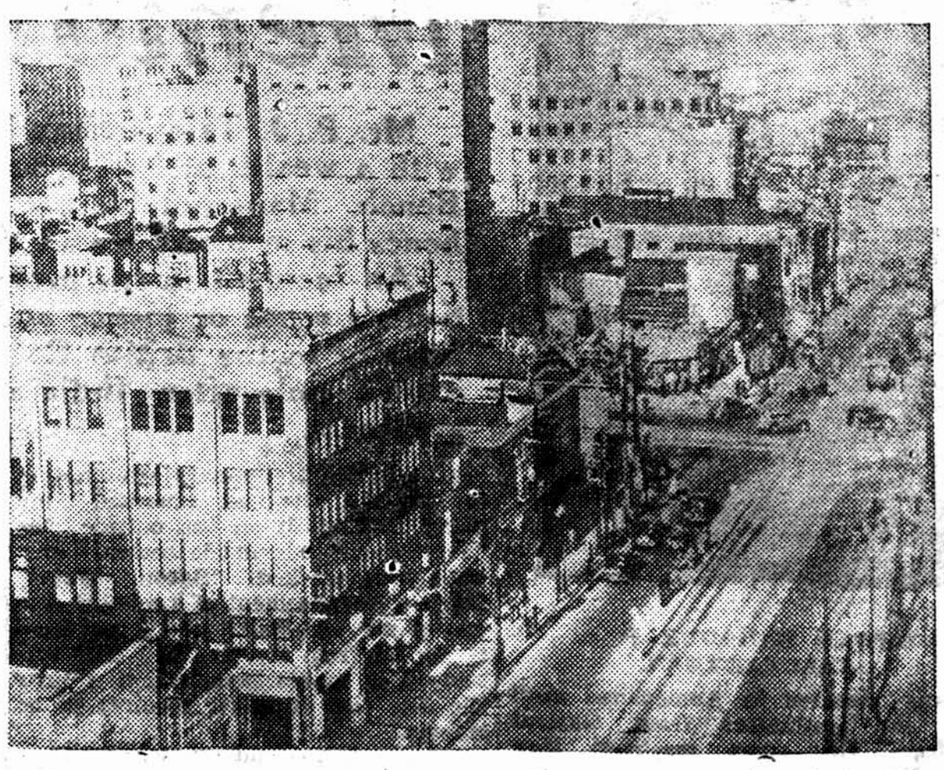
Ultranationalistic history has been tied in closely with Kuomintang China. Japanese ultras financed Sun Yat-Sen, the Father of Republican China. Contact between Chinese and Japanese ultras persists to this day, and it is believed that Japan's ultranationalists will receive increasing financial aid from rich Chinese driven south by the Communists.

Since Admiral Perry opened Japan, the ultranationalists have followed a definite pattern. In the period after the Perry landing, they fought foreign and western ideas. Gradually their ambitions grew and they created the Greater Asia Development Movement, which is better known as Japanese imperial expansion in the Far East. They were the spirit behind the acquisition of Manchuria and Korea

Today, they are back in Perry's day. Their themes are "Japan for the Japanese" and "racial independence." They do not dare attack America outrightly, yet. They promote their philosophy in many ways. Last month they reopened pilgrimages to the Yasukuni shrine where the souls of Japan's war dead rest. Under their sponsorship, trainloads of country people are brought to Tokyo to pray at the Shinto shrine. They are promoting the perennial Shinto festivals. Most people participate for the holiday fun that goes with it, but it still boosts the ultras' aims. Also regaining its old favour is Dolls' Day and Boys' Day—holidays emphasizing the family system with the Emperor at the very top.

It is this resurrection of the Japanese ultranationalists which has led some S.C.A.P. officials to warn that Communism will not survive in Japan in the long run, that the real danger rests with the dormant ultras.

MAIN MARKETING STREET IN TOKYO



This photograph shows the Ginza, or main marketing street of Tokyo.

RAILROAD TERMINAL IN JAPAN'S CAPITAL

The photograph shows Tokyo Station, main railroad terminal for the Japanese capital city.

Memoirs Of A Judge

(Continued From Page 5)

imprisonment, reduced the fine to a small amount. A few days later, I happened to meet the local pleader, who had appeared with Mr. Coyajee, and asked him what was the truth of the matter. He laughed and said that the doctor himself was an inveterate cocaine addict, and was daily consuming a very large quantity! The fact was deliberately kept back from the court as, if disclosed, the doctor would have been convicted all the same under the same section.

Truth often lies at the bottom of a well and has to be hauled up if possible. No Judge should expect to find out the whole truth in more than 50 per cent of cases of any complexity, and should consider himself fortunate if he reaches that figure.

A Case Of Arson

Another interesting case of mine was known as the Titwala Arson case. Titwala is a small station on the G.I.P. Railway near Kalyan. A flour mill had been set fire to for getting hold of the insurance money, as there was no likelihood of the mill fetching a good price, if sold, on account of its being situated in an out-of-the way village. The offence would not have come to light but for the fact that one of the leading perpetrators had turned informer on being dissatisfied with the wages of sin given to him for his part in the crime. He was made approver at the trial. Apart from his evidence, the rest of the evidence was all circumstantial. He was himself a consummate scoundrel, and his testimony, therefore, all the more required corroboration. The trial lasted for over a month, the advocates engaged in the case took two or three days to argue it, and I took several hours to deliver my charge to the jury. In the end, all the accused were unanimously found guilty by the jury, and were sentenced by me to various terms of imprisonment. All of them appealed to the High Court.

At the hearing of the appeal, while Mr. R. D. Wadia, who appeared for all but two of the appellants, was severely criticizing my charge to the jury, Mr. Justice Batchelor intervened and said: "I have never seen a better charge." Mr. Binning, who appeared for the other two appellants, took advantage of this remark and in his artfully artless way urged that "this extremely able judge (meaning me) had, unfortunately for my clients, omitted to place before the jury the corroborative evidence against each accused separately, and had thereby unwittingly prejudiced their case with the jury. In the end, the conviction of Mr. Wadia's clients was confirmed, whereas that of Mr. Binning's clients was set aside. The corroborative evidence against all the accused was practically the same, and if it had been summed up against each separately, it would have had to be repeated as many times as there were accused.

Past Master In Advocacy

MR. BINNING was a past master in the art of advocacy. It never pays to rub the judge the wrong way. You may bully him, or give him a pert answer, with impunity for the time being; but a judge is after all human, and will sooner or later pay you back with compound interest, unless you mend your ways.

A great advocate not only does not rub the judge the wrong way, he actually goes out of his way to rub him the right way—by humouring him and pouring honeyed words into his ear and respecting his little foibles.

(To be continued).

INDIA AND THE OLYMPIC GAMES

MR. S. MUZUMDAR TRACES INDIA'S RECORD IN OLYMPIC GAMES AND PLEADS FOR PROPER TRAINING TO PROMISING INTELLECT IN VARIOUS FIELDS.

INDIA is to-day an ambitious contender in world sports and atmetics. She has participated several times in the Olympic Games and is a champion country at hockey. Excepting this, however, she has not made the least impression in any other sphere of Olympic competition although we have been sending out increasingly bigger contingents of athletes every time.

India ought to have been an unbeatable champion at restling at least, but unfortunately he isn't and not evetn a promising contender. So far no analysis has been made of the cause of our repeated failures. Now that the bubble of first fervour of competition has subsided, a review of the present state of things wouldn't be out of place, to my mind.

Like every other Indian I have been proud of our repeated triumphs at hockey but that did not make me forget their real worth. The plain truth is that at hockey India is perfectly mature and the rest of the world is not. So far, India has never met any needle opposition at the game though it has been a stubborn one in the last Olympiad

Till 1920 hockey was unknown as a major and a man's game outside India. It was played only in England and New Zealand and all the players were women. There was this exception, however, that a little non-competitive hockey was played at Aldershot by military cadets only. The English hockey competitions were exclusively for women. Like the formidable All-Black rugger team of New Zealand the women's All-Black hockey team of that country was famous and as formidable. These women lifted the English hockey cup several times in succession

Outstandng Teams

In the corresponding period in India hockey was already a major game played by almost all Indian regiments and by civilians generally and many formidable combinations had sprung up in the Punjab and U.P particularly. The N.W.R. team of the great Smith brothers was the acknowledged champion of All-India (all-white) hockey and other outstanding Indian teams were by no means few The most formidable among them were the M.A.O. College, Aligarh, Students' Sporting Club, Allahabad, B.Y.A., Lucknow, the Calcutta Customs etc. and later the Jhansi Heroes of Jhansi. The Beighton Cup competition of the time was perhaps the greatest competition at the time. Each of these teams was good enough to win the Olympic event without being assisted and strengthened by a representative selection.

The tour of the Indian Army team in Australia and New Zealand proved at the time that India was the supreme master of this game.

I recall that out of 216 goals scored by India in this tour and not one against Dhyan Chand alone scored 192. So when India participated in the Olympic Games for the first time I at least was clear in my mind about a formidable cake-walk victory for us as there was no talent in the world to oppose a combination comprising Dhyan Chand, Penniger, Shaukat Ali. and in a later Olympiad, Rup Singh

India's victory in 1928 was so very palpably one-sided, and the hockey played by the competitive countries that year so immature and meagre that in 1932 the International Olympic Committee sought to abolish this item as unimbortant. It was because of France and the U.S.A., who protested against this move and put up teams that hockey was continued and India scored another easy victory with a team of all-talents I need not dwell upon the partisan politics that threatened to ruin the Indian team at the time and a very critical situation was saved by a very gracious gesture by Penniger

First Appreciable Opposition

Only in the 1948 Olympiad India, by no means as overwhelmingly strong as with the Dhyan-Chand-Penniger combination met with some appreciable opposition I am not sure if anything like Dhyan Chand's team will ever be assembled in the future

India's real athletic strength and supremacy lie in wrestling In it we are the acknowledged master of the world. For the last fifty-six years our professional wrestlers have featured in international competition and have dominated it But our amateur wrestlers have disgraced us and sullied the name of India, but for no fault of their own

Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard took part in a tug-of-war with youth during their visit to Stadium in Rotterdam.

India has been competing in the Olympiad since its Stockholm session in which a non-official team was sent by the Deccan Gymkhana of Poona. It included a Maratha heavy-weight who prefaced our continuous failure by going down without being able to put up a good show His failure was inglorious as inglorious and unhappy as were the failures of our later representatives in Berlin and London Olympics

Record In Wrestling

The space at my disposal will not permit me to recapitulate the long and eventful history of India's deeds since 1892 in international professional wrestling. In this long period India lost only once through Kala Pertaba at Chicago in 1911 But at home Pertaba was a third-rate man, yet it took Stanislaus Zbysco, then world's No 2, two hours and forty-five minutes to beat him I shall mention a rather recent record how India fared at international wrestling

Daula Muhammad alias 'Tiger' Daula fought 132 battles in the U.S.A. in 1931-32 out of which he won 128 outright and drew in four only against top-ranking wrestlers of almost all lands assembled in America

I personally know two ex-Olympic champions, who later turned professional and came to India I have refereed their matches and taken a fair measure of their skill Through them I am able to judge what the Olympic champions are made of. One was Edmond Kraemar, German, and the other was Arnold Kocsis Rumanian. Kraemar was the cleverest European wrestler that ever came to this country careful enough to tutor himself in Indian wrestling in Lahore before making his debut He thrilled India by defeating Goonga, India's No 3, and he defeated Sardar Khan at Allahabad, which match I adjudicated. Goonga's defeat was fair and square but I am tempted to explain it away for two reasons. They were: Kraemar himself told me that it was sheer luck that his feinting paid him and the other reason was Goonga's dislike—I ought to say, fear—of white men. He took on Kraemar only because the German had no status at the time. I knew Goonga intimately to be able to say this. Yet, this does not minimise Kraemar's glory Sardar was also a victim of the German's feinting, but he was no class at all. In the rest of his matches Kraemar was dominated by every Indian he met as his bluff no longer bore fruit. If he earned sympathy and partisans, it was because we all feel for a pugnacious and resisting underdog.

Kocsis, the other ex-Olympic champion, was beaten time and again by non-descript lads after Chhota Gama made short work of him at Rangoon. Kocsis changed his name to Weber, Alexander Chistline, the Russian strong man tells me, perhaps to wipe out his former bad record

India Holds All Short Records

Shall I say that the shortest time records at wrestling are all held by Indians? Ahmed Buksh beat Maurice Deriaz in London in 66 seconds; Gama beat Stan Zbysco in 42 seconds and Imam Buksh beat Kraemar in 30 seconds. Kraemar fought Indian fashion, that has to be said to his great credit, but every other match between Indian and European has been in catch-as-catch-can.

Coming to Greco Roman wrestling, a style completely unknown in India, our men have proved formidable In the troupe of Ramamurti's wrestlers which visited England in 1911 there was Ghulam Mohiuddin, Gama's greatest rival in India and his pupils Chaga and Teela. Ramamurti told me that they picked up Greco-Roman wrestling in a short week in Paris

It is on record that these three beat every Greco Roman wrestler of note in Europe and Mohiuddin held complete sway over Maurice Gambier, the then Greco-Roman champion of the world and beat him in two straight falls in nine minutes.

In the all-in style Harbans Singh proved his mastery over all foreign exponents of the game, who came to India in 1938, and when his time came to meet Imam Buksh the Indian champion, to prove his real worth he received his quietus in three brief minutes. The history of Indian wrestling is an outstanding record of consistent triumphs over the best of all other lands and all prevalent systems of the grappling art.

Amateurs v. Pros.

Why this difference between our professional men and our amateurs? I shall try to point out the reasons

(1) Our Olympic wrestlers are drawn from the educated middle class, which choice is much restricted and initially bad.

(2) They never acquire mastery over Indian wrestling and therefore do not at all realise how to accommodate themselves to the exigencies of catch-as-catch-can. They are unable to concede and restrain their knowledge as our professionals do.

(3) Their physical training and dietary are never thorough and training is spasmodic and haphazard.

(4) They lack appropriate stage experience, and, lastly

(5) they are guided by quite ignorant trainers

It has been a matter of deep pity that Gobar, ex-light-heavy-weight champion of the World (catch-as-catch-can) and a person who had such training partners in America as Georges Hackenschmidt, Stan Zbysco, Dick Shikat, Jim Londos and Sonnenburg—all world champions, should be completely ignored by the Olympic Committee and the burden of training entrusted to complete ignoramuses.

I have been very reliably informed that our 1948 wrestlers, trained in Lucknow, were left absolutely innocent of such A.B.C. knowledge of catch-as-catch-can work as falling away for a bridge and making and countering a bridge. I am further told that our Olympic wrestlers were very wanting in the matter of ground wrestling which otherwise is a 'forte' of our professional wrestlers. Every European wrestler I have met told me that they never stood the least chance of defence

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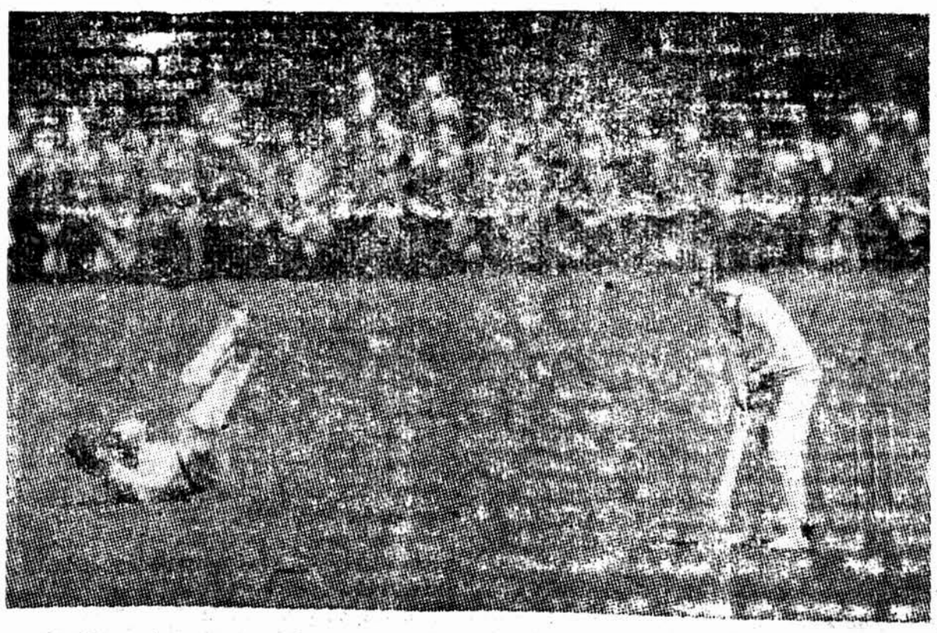
LEN HUTTON CAUGHT FOR A DUCK



Len Hutton caught for a "duck' by wicket-peeker off the second ball of the day in the match at Chesterfield between Derby and Lancashire.

From Mapping Beaches To Mapping Diseases

BY PROF. J. B. S. HALDANE.

WHEN the landings in Normandy were being planned, the Combined Operations Headquarters in London under the guidance of Prof. Bernal, was investigating the beaches on which they were to take place Clearly the consistency of the beach is of the greatest importance. Infantry may perhaps land on a muddy or rocky beach but artillery will sink in mud, and may be held up by rocks through which infantry could find their way But besides this the slope of the beach is of great importance; and Mr. Grange Moore of the Army Photographic Unit solved what appears at sight to be an impossible problem, namely how to make a map showing the depth of water over a wide area from air photographs taken at the same time

No doubt if an aeroplane flew over the beach every half-hour while the tide was rising on a calm day, the photographs would show a series of contour lines, and it might be possible to calculate how high each one was above low tide mark. But this would certainly make the enemy suspicious besides risking a great many lives. The methods of selling the problem were worked out from over ten thousand photographs mostly taken on the British coast, but some in the Mediterranean and off Ceylon.

Suppose only a single photograph is taken of a sandy beach, the shade darkens as the water depth increases. One can say that the water is deeper where the tint is dark, but one cannot say how much deeper. The clearer the water, the more slowly will brightness fall off with depth. That is so if the bottom is light colourred sand. On the other hand if the bottom is rock covered with dark seaweed, the print will be brighter as one moves away from the shore Waves also make a difference, and so do the height of the sun, the naziness of the air, and several other factors Nevertheless, the problem was solved

Three photographs were taken simultaneously, using filters, that is to say screens, one transmitting only green light, another only red light, and the third only infra-red radiation, which can be photographed but not seen Now, water absorbs infra-red radiation pretty completely. That is why a screen of water can protect one from the heat of a furnace, while allowing one to see it. Hence the sea looks black in an infra-red photograph, and if the tide is rising so that the beach above it is dry, it has a very sharp edge. Red light is a great deal more absorbed than green by the sea. That is why the sea generally looks green unless it is reflecting blue sky. So the colour of the sea will darken more quickly with depth on a photograph taken on panchromatic film through a red filter than thruogh a green one. The opposite is the case when the sea is so muddy as to be yellow, but naturally depths cannot be measured easily unless the sea is fairly clear.

It is, therefore, possible by comparing relative brightness of the same fitter than through a green one. The point photographed through a red and a green screen to find out how clear the sea is, and thus from either photograph to determine the depth at any point. In practice this was done graphically by a special calculator made for the purpose. The results were amazingly accurate. Thus on a beach which had been surveyed at high water fifteen depths were calculated up to a depth of 24 feet. None was a foot out, and most of them were less than five inches out.

OF COURSE the photograph gave a great deal of information besides the depth of the water. Underwater obstacles put up by the Germans and Italians were readily detected, particularly with green light. This was particularly useful in the Mediterranean, where there are no tides, so that obstacles which could stop even a landing craft of shallow draught could be put under water. And the amount of mud or sand stirred up by waves gave a lot of information about the nature of the shore. In fact, these photographs did a good deal to make D-Day and other operations possible

One of the attempted Pacific landings had met with very serious losses owing to an unexpected reef, and the warning was taken. Probably the greatest value of the work would have come had operations against the Japanese continued for longer.

It is interesting that the work was greatly helped by the fact that marine biologists such as Atkins at Plymouth and Legrand in France, had been measuring the transmission of sunlight through seawater for many years, in order to study its use by the microscopic sea plants, which are the ultimate food of most fish. It is curious that the study of singlecelled plants should have facilitated the invasion of Normandy But science is a unity and the most apparently abstract investigations may have great practical value. Mr. Moore hopes that method will be employed in peace-time, not only to make more maps of the sea bottom, but to study the pollution of sea water, and a whole range of biological problems So do I, but I am more impressed by the fact that an *apparently insoluble problem can be* tackled by very careful technical and theoretical work.

To take only one example, each camera had to be specially calibrated to make allowance for greater exposures at the centre of the film than its edges. If this had not been done the errors might have been serious. And a special apparatus was developed for measuring the exact amount of darkening of the films.

A SOCCER ENTHUSIAST

Mr. Ernest Bevin, Britain's Foreign Secretary, who was in Paris for the Four-Power talks, watched England football team beat France by three goals to nil.

Fighting Diseases

MASS radiography for the early diagnosis of tuberculosis is an excellent procedure. But I wonder how much more accurate it could be made if each film, were studied as carefully as were these beach photographs. I have little doubt that, if we took as much trouble about the prevention of disease as we do about killing other people, many chronic diseases could be detected a year or two earlier than is now the case, and their progress stopped.

This is particularly the case with cancer. We do not yet know enough about the earliest signs of cancer in various sites to diagnose it without doubt, until it has gone so far that an operation has no certainty of success. If ten thousand middle-aged beople were examined and followed up over ten years or so, we should know a great deal more. This would cost as much as the research which I have described, so I fear it will not be done until State-directed research is given a very different direction from its present one.

INDIA AND THE OLYMPIC GAMES

(Continued from page 7)

and an escape from merciless handling, when it came to ground work with Indian opponents

Whims Of Selectors

And then we have our selectors, they do not appear to be quite alert always In 1932 I recommended a fine hockey player a Muslim lad working in the factory of Uberoi Ltd at Sialkot. He was a great left-winger. I wrote to Lal Shah to test this boy but he never got a chance, may be it was because he was very poor; he was a maker of hockey balls in the factory At the same time Mr. G. D Sondhi publisned a press statement that India had no amateur wrestlers worthy for the Olympic Games I wrote to him and requested him to have a look at Abdul Rashid the heavy-weight champion of the Punjab University. This lad was a fine wrestler groomed by Serajuddin, Stan Zbysco's trainer in India, and also by Gama. Rashid was never invited to the trials held at Madras that year

But other countries are never so casual and apathetic I shall mention a single instance of this Since the day of Pheideppedes the original Greek Marathon runner, the Marathon event in the Olympiad is given the highest honour

It was, I believe in the Amsterdam Olympiad that France was determined to win this event. A country-wide search was made for a prospective champion, then the selectors cast their eyes on the colonies and discovered Al Quafi in Morocco. Quafi was a poor common camelherd but he won the Marathon for France all right

Weight-Lifting

As regards weight-lifting the story is more sordid. I happen to be a member of the Executive of the Indian Weight-lifting Federation The last time I was consulted was when Zaw Weik was sent to Berlin, which procedure I voted against for very good reasons. I had an occasion to point out to the Federation that the international weight-lifting rules are based on the Berg Hantel, the official weight-lifting apparatus. So far India hasn't seen what the Berg Hantel is like, neither its American or British copies, the Weider and Pullum barbells. There couldn't be any more inaccuracy in the barbells manufactured in India regarding poundage division, diamater of the plates etc. I have not so far seen a good lifting bar with properly gnarled grips, and I have not, in all these years, met a single weight-lifter who had complete knowledge of the 44 British and 54 American lifts, which is absolutely necessary for all-round training.

Then the training nothing could be more haphazard and faulty. Zaw Weik was good on the Two Hands Snatch, according to the Olympic standard. The only Indian lifter who reached second class ability was Bharathan of Cannanore. Egypt is now a world contender. It has produced great lifters like Nossier, Touni and others. Why? The Egyptians kept in close touch with Paris and took lessons from Riguolot and Cadine Now Nossier is Egypt's national coach.

I know nothing about Mani who was in our 1948 team. But I know Rajagopal, our heavy-weight. He came to me a few years ago for training tips. He is strong and well-built but slow, exceedingly so for a fast lift like the Two Hands Snatch and the finish of the Two Hands Clean and Jerk I wrote to him before he went to London through a common friend, as I didn't know his address, asking him not to proceed to Europe with his exceedingly poor total of 650 lbs and compete in a tournament in which, on a previous occasion, a lifter like Ronald Walker was beaten. There are at least half a dozen men elsewhere who can touch a total of a 1,000 lbs.

Team Managership

Another sore point is our team managership. It is a custom everywhere to provide a team with a manager or a non-playing captain apart from the general business manager. A non-playing captain is usually a veteran who knows his job, and a manager too knows his job if he is to serve as an adviser. The British wrestling team was managed by Geo. Mackenzie, an acknowledged expert of England and the British weight-lifting team was trained and managed by Billy Pullum, now known as Daddy' Pullum, the greatest authority on weight-lifting alive. The Americans who were formidable, were managed by Bob Hoffman, ex-national champion of America and an acknowledged master of the game. The Egyptian team was managed by good old Nossier, ex-Olympic champion and one of the greatest heavy-weights the world has ever seen. The less said about the managers of our wrestling and weight-lifting teams the better Bad material and incapable managers do not win honours not even competitive experience which is otherwise very valuable.

India ought to produce talented Marathon runners if a proper search is made for them. I recall a formidable horde of the past consisting of Sadasiv Datar, Huseni Madarkhandi, Rachya Pujari and Balu Maney, each of whom caught up the then record timing in a meet organised by the Deccan Gymkhana in 1917 or thereabouts. Datar went to the Amsterdam Olympiad with Chhagouley. The latter finished twelfth although he was very feeble with an attack of dysentry but later won many long-distance races in England. Datar ran barefoot and retired with footsore although he had only Quafi and a Portuguese runner in front of him.

Apart from hockey India put up a very creditable show at football I feel sure our boys will do much better next time and profit by the experience

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Mrs. Green: "I was surprised to hear you had married again.

Mrs. Brown: "I daresay. I felt when my first husband died no other man could fill his place, but fate decides for us. My first husband was a fishmonger, and my second a carpenter. As you know, I was always partial to fish and chips"

*

The two survivors of a shipwreck, a seaman and a stockbroker, had clambered on to a raft.

"If a ship doesn't sight us soon, said the seaman, 'we'll starve".

"Don't talk nonsense!" snapped the stockbroker.

"I've got plenty of money".

*

A very small boy had declined prunes so vociferously as to raise the whole matter to one of discipline rathen than a pardonable foible. His mother told him that God would probably be displeased at his disobedience.

Later in the evening there came a heavy thunderstorm, and mother grasped this opportunity of going upstairs to heal the breach. She found the tiny mutineer standing in front of the window in an attitude of disgust.

"Huh!" he said, defiantly, as a terrific peal of thunder shook the house, "all this fuss about six prunes."

Our Delhi Newsletter

REDUCE INDIA'S FINANCIAL STRAIN

Need To Curtail Expenses In Various Ministries At Delhi

GOVERNMENT CAUTIONED ABOUT RIVER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

NEW DELHI (By Air Mail)

The Education Ministry has become a law by itself. Its squandermania would be demonstrated by the following four instances of appointments on pay, out of proportion with the pay an employee received before his appointment.

Joint Educational Adviser was appointed on Rs. 2,000/- a month as against his pre-appointment salary of Rs. 500/- a month. He was appointed on February 16, 1949. In order to bypass the Federal Public Service Commission, it was disclosed to the Parliament that the officer was appointed for a period less than one year "without consultation with the Public Service Commission under Regulation 4(b) of the Federal Public Service Commission (consultation by the Governor-General Regulations." It should be presumed that the Federal Public Service Commission must have recognised the de facto appointment on or before February 16, 1949.

The Deputy Educational Adviser did not fare so well. He was given Rs. 1,650/- per month, although his pre-appointment salary was Rs. 550 per month plus free rent quarters. The two other Deputy Educational Advisers, similarly were given Rs. 1,100 per month each against their pre-appointment pay of Rs. 550/- and Rs. 180/- per month respectively.

The extremely mild recommendations of the Economy Committee are met with ultimatum, "I will resign, if you touch even a peon in my Ministry."

In 1949-50, Rs. 26.6 crores is to be taken as a loan to meet the normal expenditure of the Central Government. This is a non-productive debt and should be regarded as an acid test of the financial solidarity of India. "No country can afford to borrow money to spend it on its extravagant staff or set-up" is a cry in the wilderness of the Economy Committee.

There is another side to this question. If the country has to be ruined by the Captains of squandermania, why should some Ministries be selected to effect economies.

STATIONERY EXPENSES

Apart from 170 schemes of irrigation, navigation and generation of electric power, his expenditure on stationery under Shri Gadgil's stewardship has gone up to Rs. 3,14,000,00 in 1948-49 as against the budget estimates of Rs. 185 lakhs. The current year's budget estimates are placed at Rs. 190 lakhs. They, on the basis of last year's experience should rise to at least Rs. 319 lakhs. As the Economy Committee says: "It is but natural that if an unusually large number of staff is employed, whether usefully or idly, it must consume large store of paper and stationery."

In another sphere of Shri Gadgil's Ministry there were in 1938-39 one Chief Engineer of Public Works Department, four circles and 17 divisions. To-day there are three Chief Engineers, 20 circles and 83 divisions. The Public Works Department cost the taxpayer Rs. 18.96 lakhs in 1938-39. To-day it costs Rs. 151 lakhs. This is in addition to Irrigation Road and Defence Ministry's Chief Engineer's organisations. In this context the expenditure on the Health Ministry is a mere trifle. Let me put its case:

With the approval of the Standing Committee of the Legislature the Central Government in March this year approved of a policy, which recognised the interdependence of the Centre initiating enquiry, discussion and experiment on the improvement of Health organisation in the country. The Ministry of Health claims that it can only discharge its new responsibilities, if it were given additional staff and larger finances. The Economy Committee does not hold this view. Taking its stand on the constitution, it has recommended economies, which would reduce the Ministry to its bare bones.

Here are some details:—The Economy Committee suggested postponement of All-India Medical Institute scheme for five years. It urged for the adoption of the upgrading scheme instead. Both the Health Ministry and the Upgrading Committee claim that the upgrading device was no substitute for the All-India Medical Institute. The Ministry is willing to put off the Institute project during the existing financial stringency and not for a definite period of five years.

LAKE MEDICAL COLLEGE

The Economy Committee suggested the handing over of the Lake Medical College to the West Bengal Government. The Ministry considers that the College should continue to function for the next three years for training of war service licentiates and for another five to seven years for all other licentiates, leaving the control of the hospital with the West Bengal Government.

The Economy Committee wanted that the cost of investigations by Malaria Institute should be shared with the provinces. The Ministry is prepared to put the proposal to the Provinces, although it claims that the acceptance of the entire liability by the Centre will materially help the anti-malaria campaign.

The Economy Committee suggested the transfer of the Housing Department to the Ministry of Industry. The Health Ministry does not approve of the recommendation.

The Economy Committee recommended the abolition of the posts of advisers in the different branches of medicine. The Health Ministry is opposed to this recommendation. The Health Ministry, likewise does not agree that the Planning and Development Division is either unnecessary or too large.

The Economy Committee's proposal for the abolition of the posts of architects and Central Bureau of Standards is regarded unfeasible by the Ministry.

HEALTH MINISTRY STAFF

Apropos the economies suggested in the staff, the Ministry claims that it is very much short of requisite staff at present. The staff allowed by the Economy Committee for the Directorate of Health Services is similarly inadequate. As compared to Education and Agriculture Ministries, the staff in the Health Ministry is certainly inadequate... It is a fact, that due to madequate staff, the work has accummulated in the Ministry. While the officers and staff do get some time to score in other Ministries the staff in the Health Ministry has to work over time. What the conditions of work are in its Directorates is not yet known.

The issue is beyond the competence of either the Economy Committee or the Standing Finance Committee. The issue is entirely for the Constituent Assembly First issue is whether the Ministries should have the self assumed extra-constitutional activities. The requisite staff and finances shall have to be provided, if the Ministry of Health for instance, is called upon to implement its new policy.

PRIORITY ISSUE

The second issue is whether Education and Culture should be given higher priority than health. The last budget has seen that nothing was big enough for Maulana Azad. He got practically what he demanded. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, on the other hand, did not have the same amount of success. The Agriculture Ministry was able to have the Central College of Agriculture. Maulana Sahib has now the Central Educational Institute. Bhore Committee's scheme for a Central Medical Institute, however, has been put in cold storage. Is it the intention of the Government to have higher cultured educated Indians with indifferent or no health? There is great emphasis on food, on industrialisation, on multipurpose projects and on culture. Health is left in the background. Incidently the Standing Finance Committee, which had been called to consider the Economy Committee's report is adjourned sine die. It will meet again after the Finance Minister returns from London.

RIVER PROJECTS

India's planning may be completely blasted, if the Government were bamboozled by its irrigation experts to push ahead the multiferous River Development projects. This should be borne out by the following estimated costs and requirements in material of all the River Development projects, execution of which is spread over five years or more:

Dollars	Rs.	16736.645 lakhs
Sterling	Rs.	11236.601 lakhs
Rupees	"	92908.189 lakhs
Total	Rs.	120881.435 lakhs
Steel		1714529.60 tons
Cement		14789137.00 tons
Diesel oil		2911945.68 tons
Pearol		2336073.60 tons

These estimates include projects, which are under an advanced stage of investigation or far which investigations have just started. The following are the estimates of the projects under actual construction:

Dollars	Rs.	6840.775 lakhs
Sterling	"	3626.571 lakhs
Rupees		25310.614 lakhs
Total	Rs.	35777.960 lakhs
Steel		695138.4000 tons
Cement		4129887.000 tons
Diesel Oil		169087.430 tons
Petrol		100816.840 tons

CONSTRUCTION COSTS

It will be thus seen that the Projects under the actual construction should drain Rs. 1368 lakhs worth of dollars and 725 lakhs worth of sterlings every year. The yearly requirements in building materials and oils work out as under:

Steel	1,39,027 tons
Cement	8,25,977 tons
Diesel oil	33,817 tons
Petrol	20,163 tons

According to report, foreign exchanges to finance the projects may or may not be available but steel and cement cannot be available, unles the Government were to shut down all other development in this country.

Several questions arise. Firstly the Advisory Planning Board was set up by the Prime Minister reported in December 1946. It inter alia presented a resources budget in which the availability and requirements of steel and cement were examined in some detail. On the assumption that the anticipations of the Board for the increases in the production of steel and cement had materialised, India's present production of steel and cement should be 1,570,000 tons and 4,113,000 tons respectively. The fact, however, is that the Board's anticipations of increased production, so far as steel is concerned have not yet been realized. It is also true that great deal of steel is being imported from abroad. It may be added that it was due to the findings of the Board that the railway development plan had to be very largely abandoned. Steel and cement, however, are needed, for Railways, docks, posts and telegraphs, Roads, civil aviation, buildings and industrial development. Surely the Central Irrigation Department should have known the supply and demand position of India as a whole before wasting the tax-paper's money in preparing these estimates. However important these projects may be, their full benefit can only be achieved by balanced development of the country.

The foodgrains promised to be raised under the projects can only be moved if there is simultaneous development of transport and more particularly that of railways. The projects would generate millions of killowatt of electric energy. There must be industries to consume that load.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Second issue relates to foreign exchanges. Assuming that India can get a loan from the International Bank of finance the dollar expenditure of these projects there would still remain the question of sterling expenditure amounting to Rs. 725 lakhs a year. India's annual release from the sterling balances amount to Rs. 400 lakhs a year. The current year's adverse balance of trade is placed at Rs. 95 crores. Can India afford this expenditure in foreign exchanges at a most critical period of her exchange position is a pertinent question.

Thirdly, the Advisory Planning Board had made the following observation:

"Some of the largest projects are dependent on the construction of dams and the number of engineers available in India with experience, of this type of work is not large. Though, therefore, India is relatively well supplied with irrigation work, there is likely to be a dearth of the special type of techical knowledge and experience required for these projects. These difficulties apply in an more formidable degree in the case of electricity projects. We suggest, therefore, that a comprehensive review should at once be made for expanding engineering education in this country and a competent scientific and engineering wing should be attached to India's embassies in London and Washington".

It is true that the Government did set up a Scientific Man-Power Committee, final meeting of which was held last week. The Government have also sanctioned plan for high-power technical institutes in India. It is, however, not so much education but experience that is needed. To quote the Board again, "men with ten to twenty years practical experience are needed."

Fourthly, the Board had recommended that irrigation, agriculture hydro-electric power, iron steel and chemicals should be accorded equal priorities. "The manufacture of machinery of all descriptions should find the next place; Industries producing consumer goods, other than essential food and clothing, coming last on the list" The Government does not appear to have set up a Priority Board so far with the result that various Governmental and private plans are competing with each other, so far as the essential materials are concerned.

NEW SCHEMES

Lastly, all these plans are modelled on the Tennessey Valley Authority. The richest country, like America took over ten years to discuss the pros and cons of this project and has taken another ten years to decide whether to undertake another two projects. India has neither the money nor the material resources and technical man-power of America and yet it has now 170 schemes, at least four of which are under execution. It is surprising that the Standing Finance Committee which is supposed to scrutinise all projects, should have according its sanction, in utter disregard of this country's financial and material resources. Nor does it speak well of a Gevernment functioning on the basis of joint responsibility and joint deliberation, to permit its Ministries to become a sort of an independent sovereign republics each functioning in water right compartments in utter disregard to the country's economy or needs of its sister ministries.

The Ministry of Works, Mines and Power has now realised that all the schemes cannot go ahead simultaneously. It is calling a conference of Provincial Ministers to recommend priorities. The issue is not the allocation of priorities for the under investigation schemes but of slowing down the tempo of the under execution schemes. India has three projects, namely the Damodar Valley the Mahanadi and Bhakra projects in hand. They alone will strain country's economy to the utmost. Their progress should be so adjusted so as to secure a balanced scheme of development. And no other project should even be investigated till these projects were completed and India had time to appraise their benefits.

ELECTRICITY ACT

The Government of India took nearly seven years to enact an Electricity Act, which is still awaiting its full implementation. Meanwhile a proposal is under discussion here to bring up another bill, to be called the Inter-State River Development Act. The Bill, inter alia will set up an authority to establish, construct, maintain and operate a National Grid for the transmission of electric power. The Authority will control specified inter-state waters and rivers, drainages, groundwater waterways, catchments. The Bill lays down that" no state, authority or board shall construct a hydro-electric power station of an inter-state river without the prior approval of the Central Government."

The Ministry has two attached organisations, namely the Central Waterways and Irrigation and Navigation Commission and Central Technical Board. The electricity bill falls whithin the jurisdiction of the Central Electricity Commission. The proposed bill will arm the other body with powers, which will encroach on the domain of its sister organisation. The Advisory Planning Board, it will be recalled had recommended their amalgamation into one body.

U. N. WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

Three Hundred Delegates Expected In Rome

ROME, June 11 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Three hundred delegates and observers from 80 countries were arriving in Rome this weekend for the second World Health Assembly of the United Nations.

Italy, not a member of the United Nations, will for a first time be host to a full Assembly of a United Nations organ

The conference opens on Monday in the historic fifteenth century Plazzo Venezia, from the balcony of which Mussolini harangued his Facist ranks.

The three weeks session will study treatment of diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis and veneral infections, and mother and child welfare.

India's delegation, led by Health Minister Rajkumari Amrit Kaur is arriving by air today.

Russia, which attended last year's Assembly in Geneva has been invited but is not expected to attend the session

SOVIET HEALTH CENTRES

MOSCOW, (P.T.I.-Reuter): Health centres in Lithuania have started their summer season, the official Soviet News Agency, Tass reports. New sanatoria have opened on the banks of the neman and neris rivers and on the baltic coast.

More than 24,000 people will rest and receive treatment in Iithuania's resorts during the summer.

Twenty pioneer camps will accommodate 7,000 school children, and there will be eight children's health centres operating throughout the season.

RAE BAREILY D. C. C. TO CLOSE DOWN OFFICES

Protest Against Minister's Remark

LUCKNOW, June 11. (A.P.I.): The Rae Bareily District Congress Committee yesterday decided to close down its office and the offices of the subordinate Congress committees within its jurisdiction.

This step was believed to have been taken as a protest against remarks attributed to Mr. C. B. Gupta, U.P.'s Food Minister, that the police firing at Johwa Nakuti district Rai Bareily on May 28, in which three villages were killed, could have been avoided if there was co-operation between the district authorities and the district Congress Committee.

The Rae Bareily District Congress Committee by its resolution demanded an impartial inquiry into the whole affair by the U.P. Government and the U.P. Congress Committee.

Plane Crash In Ceylon: Pilot Killed

COLOMBO. June 11. (PTI-Reuter): A licensed pilot trainee and a passenger were killed when a trainer aircraft of the Ceylon flying control board crashed at Chilaw, 50 miles north of Colombo, last night.

Gurez Linked With Kashmir Valley.

(From Our Own Correspondent)
SRINAGAR, (By Airmail)

For the first time in the history of Kashmir, Gurez has been linked with the valley by a motorable road. Consequently, the supply of essential commodities to the people of this area has not been very much affected by the heavy snow-fall last winter. The passes are open now and the communications have been resumed after a very short interruption.

Being situated in one of the coldest regions in the State with a long chain of mountains separating it from other parts of the State, the Gurez Valley till only last year used to remain completely cut off from the outside world, and, during the winter, the people had to undergo great hardships for want of proper provisions. This year, their lot would have been severer in view of the fact that the enemy had completely divested them of their small possessions and stocks of rice and other edibles, but for the memorable achievement of the Indian Army Sappers, who worked day and night in freezing cold to complete the road before the winter could impede their work.

PLANTING OF TREES.

With a view to erect a living memorial in Guriz, an important and strategic frontier post on the way from Kashmir to Gilgit, the Indian Army stationed in Gurez has planted about two thousand cuttings of willow on either side of a four-mile road in Gurez at a distance of ten yards each. In this connection, every Jawan was entrusted with the job of digging for planting a tree, looking after its preservation. The work of planting has finished and the trees are growing to remain as a best living memorial from the Indian Army in Gurez.

In Kashmir Valley itself, planting of trees of fast-growing species on roadsides and bunds has been vigorously started under the supervision of the Plantation Board. The Board has decided to plant about two lakh cuttings of willow, poplar and other species which would meet the three-fold purpose of firstly solving the fuel problem in Kashmir valley, secondly beautifying road-sides, and thirdly providing shade and fortifying bunds on either side of the rivers in Kashmir.

TIMBER EXPORTS.

During the last year, timber exports from Kashmir Valley reached a very high level. Last year, 96,500 scantlings of Deodar, Kail and Fir measuring 36,700 cft. and worth Rs. 12,00,000 were despatched from the Kashmir Province to Pathankote in civil and military trucks. The Kashmir Government is contemplating the export of about four lakh scantlings from the Kashmir Valley during this year. This timber, will be worth Rs. 50,00,000

Pakistan Sending Essential Commodities To Azad Kashmir

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, June 9: The Government of Pakistan, it is learnt, have decided to rush supplies of essential commodities to the Azad Kashmir area.

Cotton Cloth, Salt, Kerosene, Petrol etc. are some of the articles which Pakistan has decided to send immediately to this area as such articles are in very much sort supply there. Besides, some quantities of cloth have also been specially ordered out from Japan for this area.

M. Lie Doesn't Know

LAKE SUCCESS, June 10 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, when asked about the latest position regarding Kashmir, said: "I am still waiting for further information from the Kashmir Commission. They are considering the replies they have received from India and Pakistan. I have not yet got their conclusions or proposals."

Asked whether there was any talk of chonging the terms of references of the Kashmir Commission, Mr. Lie said, "I don't know. The matter rests where I have said. The Kashmir question is still in the hands of the Commission."

Mr. Lie also annoonced that the Security Council will meet on Thursday to re-examine all membership applications

AUSTRALIAN MINERS MAY GO ON STRIKE

MELBOURNE, June 11. (PTI-Reuter): The Australian Miners Federation Central Council to-day decided to recommend strike action at meetings fixed for June 16, because negotiations on wages conditions have broken down.

The coal industry tribunal will hear an application by the colliery owners on June 14 for an order forbidding a stoppage on June 16.

Australian miners have been claiming a 30-shilling weekly wage increase, 35-hour working week and a long-service leave.

A spokesman for the joint Coal Board said to-day that a strike in the coal mines would tie up Australian industry within 48 hours.

American Steamer Refloated

MANILA, June 11. (PTI-Reuter): The American steamer 'Flying Cloud', which grounded this week on Tubbataha reff, in the Sulu sea, between North Borneo and the Philipines, was refloated to-day. The steamer is now proceeding under her own steam towards Iloilo, Panay Island in the Philippines.

Japan's Ship Building Programme

TOKYO, June 11. (PTI-Reuter): Japan plans to build nearly 300,000 tons of shipping, including seventeen 10,000-ton ships in the next year, a Government spokesman stated to-day. The plan provides for 105 ocean-going freighters. Last year Japan put 93 vessels into service the largest being 5,000 tons.

Advisory Committee For Sir J. J. School Of Art

The Government of Bombay has decided to constitute an advisory committee for the Sir J. J. School of Art, consisting of the following members: Mr. C. M. Master (chairman); The Educational Adviser to Government; The Director, Sir J. J. School of Art; The Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork; Mr. V. R. Ambedkar, M.A.; and Mr. N. S. Bendre.

The Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, will be the Secretary of the Committee.

Pamphlet Forfeited

The Government of East Punjab has issued a notification under Section 19 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act XXIII of 1931, declaring to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies of the pamphlet, "Qissa Lakha Singh Ka" by Azad Shehri, printed at the Chopra Printing Press, Jullunder, and also all other documents containing copies or translations of or extracts from the pamphlet.

Public Holidays

The Government of Bombay has declared July 1 and December 31, 1949, to be public holidays in the cities of Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Nasik, Deolali, Surat, Bulsar, Broach, Sholapur, Nadiad, Godhra, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Belgaum, Hubli and Gadag to enable the banks to make up their half yearly and annual accounts.

The Government offices will, however, remain open on these two days.

REHABILITATION WORK IN W. BENGAL

Delhi Sanctions Rs. 10 Lakhs

NEW DELHI, June 11. (A.P.I.): The Central Ministry of Rehabilitation have sanctioned an advance of Rs. 10 lakhs to the Government of West Bengal for expenditure on rehabilitation schemes and for the early liquidation of the camps for displaced persons in the province it was learnt here to-day.

If as a result of the rehabilitation measures taken, free doles in camps come to an end before October 31, 1949, and savings accrue, the amount thus saved, subject to a maximum of rupees ten lakhs, will be adjusted as a grant to the Government of West Bengal.

The unadjusted balance, if any, may either be paid back or treated as a part of the loan of Rs. 5 crores already sanctioned by the Government of India to the Government of West Bengal for rehabilitation purposes.

MYSORE GOLD DUTY ACT REPEALED

New Agreement Reached

BANGALORE, June 10, (A. P. I.): The Mysore Representative Assembly today passed a bill repealing the Gold Duty Act whereby a duty on gold mined in the State was levied in 1940 when the price of gold shot up.

Following recent negotiations between the Mysore Government and the British Gold Mining companies operating the Kolar fields, an agreement was reached by which it was decided to abolish the duty and replace it by a new system of dividing profits.

The new agreement makes ample provision for development of the mines.

MODEL POLICE STATIONS FOR U. P. DISTRICTS

LUCKNOW.—A model police station has been established by the U. P. Government in each district of the province as an experimental measure as part of their drive to make the police force as efficient, honest and courteous as possible and of the greatest service to the people. It is now proposed to create a "model district" in the province as regards police administration in furtherance of the scheme with the object of securing the maximum confidence of the public in the police organisation and removing all their suspicions and apprehensions.

Plans are also being finalised to convert all city thanas (police stations) throughout the province into model police stations. The strength of the police force stationed in rural and outlying aras has been considerably increased to enable it to effectively check the rising crime wave.

The idea behind the move to set up model police stations is to introduce new blood and talent. A 15-day refresher course was recently held at Sitapur for head constables of these model police stations. Fifty head constables, rrepresenting all the model thanas, attended the course.—"National Herald."

Regulation Of Sale And Purchase Of Produce

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Under the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939, the Government of Bombay intends to regulate the purchase and sale of (i) bavto, kodra, tur, mug, math, chola, castor seed, sesamum and variali, in addition to cotton (ginned and unginned) and groundnut (shelled and unshelled) in the area of Kapadwanj taluka in the Kaira district; (ii) tur, mug chillies and onions in addition to groundnut (shelled and unshelled), turmeric and gul in the area of Karad Taluka of the Satara district; and (iii) mug, math, udid, sesamum, groundnut, (shelled and unshelled), grass and fodder, in addition to cotton (ginned and unginned), in the area of Viramgaum taluka of the Ahmedabad district.

Objections suggestions, if any, are to be sent to the Secretary to the Revenue Department before July 1 in respect of Kapadwanj Taluka and July 8 in respect of Karad and Viramgaum Talukas.

Mahatma Memorial Foundation Established In U. S.

NEW YORK, June 11, (UPA):—The Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Foundation Incorporated, organized to promote the humanitarian ideals of the late Mahatma Gandhi, was established yesterday as Supreme Court Justice Denial O'Leary Cohalan approved the organization's certificate of incorporation.

In making this announcement Sirdar J. J. Singh, President of the India League of America stated: "The foundation has among its objective the sponsorship of suitable memorials designed to symbolize and perpetuate the ideals and principles expounded by the late Mahatma Gandhi. In addition the Foundation will maintain headquarters in the United States which shall stand as a symbol and centre for enlightenment of the people of the United States as to Mahatma Gandhi's ideas of universal brotherhood as a means of promoting better understanding between the peoples of the East and in order to achieve lasting peace.

"Among other named purposes the Foundation intends to foster further developments of cultural relations between the peoples of India and the United States through the medium of exchange scholarships, fellowships or any other means and to make available for exhibition in the United States art collections from India."

The original incorporators of the Foundation include Roger N. Baldwin, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union, Pearl S. Buck, author, United States Senator Frank P. Graham of North Carolina, Norman Thomas, Chairman, Post-war World Council and Sirdar J. J. Singh, President of the India League of America.

The Foundation intends to open a campaign shortly to obtain funds to carry out the purposes and objectives for which the Foundation had been formed.

Shipping agents here described these hours and the 'Arendsherk' 16 hours. as almost daily occurrences due to lack of regulations from the Port Said prize board.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Jeth Vad 2, 2005.
Muslim: Shaban 14, 1368.
Parsi: Deh 13, 1318
Sunrise: 6-1 a.m. Sunset: 7-16 p.m.
Hightide: 00-16, 13-28.
Lowtide: 06-26, 19-38.

Today's Engagements

GAUDIYA MISSION: Swami Shree Nitaidas Bhaktishashtri Ragalankarji to speak on "efficacy of Yogas" at Gaudiya Math, Gowalia Tank, today, at 5-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "Nature's Finer Forces" at Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, at 6-15 p.m., today.

BOMBAY TEXTILE TECHNICAL AND SUPERVISERY STAFF UNION: Annual general meeting at 9-30 a.m., at Podar Colltge, Matunga.

SHRI RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: Yogiraj Shri Umashhandraji will speak on "Instruction of Shree Vishudhyanand Saraswati" at 10 a.m. today at the premises of the Ashram, at Sandhurst Road.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE OF HINDU MAZDOOR SABHA

The Provincial Conference of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha will be held today at Aryan Education Society's Hall. 75, Girgaum Road, from 10 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL

The Bombay Presidency Women's Council have sent their first installment of Rs. 7,000 to Mr. U. M. Mirchandani, Commissioner of Ahmedabad, for the "Gujerat Relief Fund." The Social Workers' Classes to be held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council will begin from Tuesday, the 21st June 1949 at the BPWC Office, Town Hall, from 3-30 p.m., to 5 p.m. Once a week on every Tuesday. The Course will be for three months. The fees are fired at Rs. 20 for the Course—Outsiders too are cordially invited to join.

WEATHER

POONA, June 11 (API): The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 10th June 1949 and departure from normal recorded at eight hours (IST) on 11th June 1949:

Ahmedabad 102 83 0 0.1 0 BOMBAY 88 79 0 13.8 plus 9.6 Calcutta 88 79 0.1 1.7 minus 1.1 Cuttack 89 79 0 4.4 plus 2.5 Delhi 105 76 0 0.2 minus 0.2 Kodaikanal 63 53 T 0.7 minus 1.1 Lucknow 104 80 0 1.5 plus 1.1 Madras 98 81 0 2.7 plus 2.0 Nagpur 35 75 0.8 6.3 plus 4.1 Ootacamund 89 52 0 1.6 minus 1.6 Patna 82 0 2.2 plus 1.4 Poona 87 69 0 0.3 minus 1.3 Shillong 75 66 0.2 3.9 minus 2.7 Sholapur 93 71 0 0.9 minus 1.1 Simla 74 59 0 1.8 plus 0.9.

POONA, June 11 (API): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, the eleventh June 1949:—

The monsoon has established itself in Assam and West Bengal and has also been active in Malabar. It remains weak in the South Konkan.

Rainfall has been widespread and locally heavy in Chota Nagpur. Widespread rain has also occurred in Assam, West Bengal, the East Central Provinces and Malabar and local rain in the Konkan A few showers have occurred in Orissa Bihar and the West Central Provinces.

Forecast valid until the evening of 12th:—Widespread rain with locally heavy falls will continue in Chota Nagpur and extend into South Bihar and the adjoining parts of West Bengal. Fairly widespread rain will also occur in Assam, the rest of West Bengal and in Malabar. Local rain is likely in North Bihar the East Central Provinces the Konkan and Mysore and a few falls are likely in Orissa, the East United Provinces and the West Central Provinces.

WEATHER BULLETIN FOR FARMERS

FORECAST VALID TILL THE MORNING OF 13-6-1949: Light showers will be fairly widespread in the Konkanpatti and will occur at a few places in Khandesh Desh, Mawal, the Bombay Karnatak and in Hyderabad.

OUTLOOK FOR THE NEXT TWO DAYS. The Monsoon may strengthen

RADIO

BOMBAY, Sunday.

BOMBAY—A

244 metres (1,231 kc-s)
31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Sheikh Mahmood (Ghazal) 7-45 Anwar Khan (Sitar) 8-0 News (E). 8-15 News (H). 8-30 Dilipkumar Dholakia (Gujarati Geeto). 8-45 News (G).

244 metres (1,231 kc-s)
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

12-45 p.m. Musical Interlude. 12-50 Dilip Dholakia (Gujarati Geeto). 1-0 News (G). 1-10 As in Bombay B. 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Sunday Afternoon with You.

244 metres (1,231 kc-s)
31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s)
from 5-0 to 7-15 p.m.
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)
from 5-0 to 7-45 p.m.

5-0 Nasir Amiruddin Duggar (Alap) 5-30 As in Bombay B. 6-0 News (E). 6-10 News (H). 6-20 Anwar Khan (Sitar). 6-30 Azambai (Marwa). 7-0 Topic of the Day. 7-10 Locals. 7-15 Thumriyan. 7-30 Baswaraj Rajguru (Madhuvanti) 8-0 Anwar Khan (Sitar). 8-15 News (G). 8-30 As in Bombay B. 9-0 News (E). 9-15 News (H) 9-30 As in Bombay B. 10-0 Tschaikowsky Hour.

BOMBAY—B

353 metres (850 kc/s)
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. As in Bombay A. 7-45 News (K) 8-0 Azambai (Desi) 8-30 News (M). 8-45 Nasir Amiruddin Duggar (Alap).

353 metres (850 kc/s)
31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s)

11-0 p.m. Music From Films 12 Narayanrao Vyas 12-45 As in Bombay A. 12-50 News (M) 1-0 Sheikh Manmood (Ghazal—Hall). 1-10 Narayanrao Vyas (Gaud Sarang). 1-40 News (H). 1-50 Basawraj Rajguru (Megh).

353 metres (850 kc/s)
41.44 metres (7,240 kcs)
from 5-0 to 7-15 p.m.
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)
from 7-30 to 11-0 p.m.

5-0 to 5-30 As in Bombay A. 5-30 Gammat Jammat. 6-0 Anand Ranade (Kedar Bahar). 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners. 7-15 As in Bombay A 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 News (K). 8-0 News (M). 8-15 Anand Ranade (Bhajan). 8-30 Narayanrao Vyas. 9-0 Azambai (Darbari Kanada) 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-55 Warya Warachi Warat. 10-0 Nasir Amiruddin Duggar (Alap).

BARODA : AHMEDABAD

250 metres (1,200 kc/s)
326.1 metres (920 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Film Songs. 8-0 News (E). 8-15 "Rang Rang Vadaliyan". 8-45 News (G). 6-0 p.m. News (E). 6-10 Govindrao Bathanpurkar (Pakhwaj vadan). 6-25 Manubhai Parmar and Brothers (Gujarathi Geeto) 6-35 Gram Jano Mate (from Baroda only). 6-35 Majur Bhaiyo Mate (From Ahmedabad). 7-0 Variety. 7-15 Janapada Sanskriti 7-30 Master Dinanath (Khayal Shree and Geet). 8-0 Music Lesson 8-10 Locals 8-15 News (G) 8-30 National Programme (Relayed from Delhi). 9-0 News (E). 9-15 Baroda Radio Orchestra (Raagmalika). 9-30 Manubhai Parmar and Brothers (Gujarati Geeto) 9-45 Govindrao Barhanpurkar (Pakhawaj vadan). 10-0 Master Dinanath (Vocal).

Electrical Supervisors And Wiremens Exam.

BOMBAY, Saturday: The results of the Electrical Supervisers and Wiremen's Examinations held in February last have been announced. The lists of the successful candidates can be seen at the offices of the Assistant Electrical Inspectors at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Nasik.

Light Showers Expected

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Fair to cloudy weather with passing light showers over some parts of the city and suburbs is expected during the next 36 hours, weather experts stated tonight.

The Santa Cruz Weather Station in their bulletin issued at tonight stated: "Monsoon continues weak over Konkan Rainfall recorded along the coast during 24 hours ending 8-30 a.m. today: Honavar ½ inch, Harnai ¼ inch, Marmagoa 14 cents, Dahanu 3 cents, Tansa Lake 2 cents. The total rainfall recorded in Bombay during this month is 12.8 inches, which is 8.6 inches above normal. Weak monsoon conditions will continue in the Konkan for the next two days.

No rainfall was recorded along the Konkan coast during the period 8-30 a.m to 5-30 p.m. today. Mahableshwar however, received 1/4 inch of rainfall during the same period.

SWEEPERS RESORT TO SABOTAGE

Police Take Precautionary Measures

BOMBAY, Saturday:

Strong police measures will be taken to prevent any attempts to sabotage the sewage system in the city by striking sweepers, it was learned from authoritative sources today.

As the municipal sweepers strike entered fifth week today, it was disclosed by Municipal authorities that desperate attempts were made yesterday to choke the sewage system of the city and to sabotage the sanitary services. Striking sweepers belonging to the Drianage Department of Municipality were being suspected of these tactics to bring difficulties in the way of loyal workers and volunteers, who are at present maintaining the sanitary services of the city.

Engineering Department officials of the Bombay Municipality who went round the city to check up the entire sewage system confirmed that at least in four places they came acros huge stones and gunny bags stuffed with garbage and dirt in the sewers. These chokes were found thrust inside the sewers and immediate steps were being taken to clear these choked sewers.

The Municipal Commissioner, Mr. B. K. Patel, told the press this morning that not only sabotage attempts were being made by the strikers but even attempts were being to prevent loyal workers from joining duty. He gave instance of alleged obstruction to a motor lorry carrying loyal workers near Kesar Wadi at Mahim yesterday when striking sweepers squatted on the road. The way was blocked, he said, and even stone throwing was reported there.

He regretted that the Convenor of the Ad Hoc Committee, Mr. Naushir Bharucha, was issuing statements to the press alleging that the city was unclean and that dirt was being accumulated, thus encouraging the strikers in their "no withdrawal of strike" attitude.

The Municipal Commissioner also remarked that the Ad Hoc Committee had no courage to face the strikers directly and tell them to go back to work since the strike was illegal.

He stated that two bulldozers were working at Hornby Vellard from today to level down the huge dumps of garbage accumulated there and three mechanical flexible rods would be used to clean the chokes in the sewers.

Meanwhile, Bhoiwada police took into custody this morning 114 sweepers who refused to join duty. This was the largest number of arrests made since the strike began 29 days ago.

Proposed Tax-Relief To Auto-Rickshaws

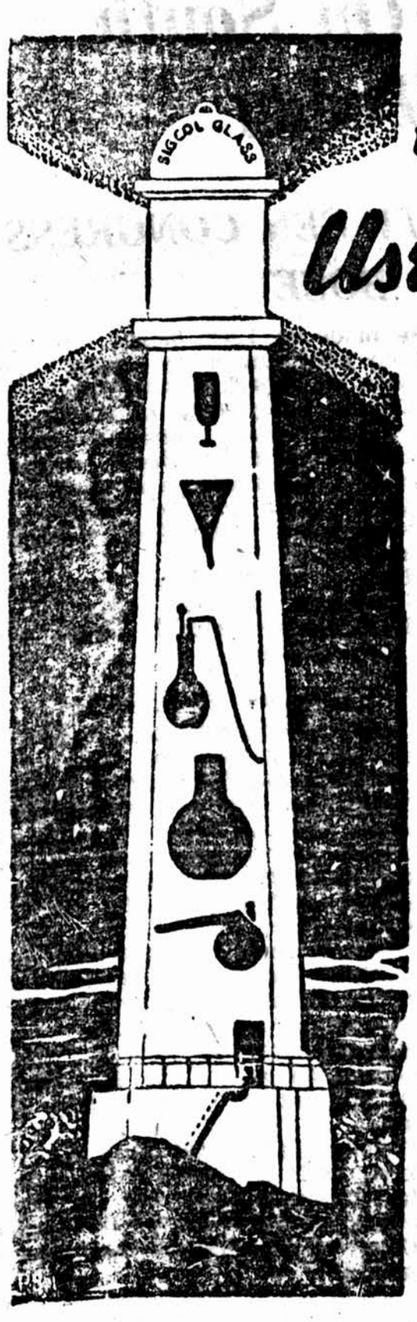
BOMBAY, Saturday.

A Bill seeking to lower the limit of the vehicle tax to Rs. 60 per annum for vehicles licensed to carry in all not more than two passengers, has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette of June 8.

The Government has recently granted permits for plying Auto-Rikshaws for hire. The lowest limit of tax prescribed under the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1935, for motor vehicles plying for hire is Rs. 120 per annum for vehicles licenced to carry in all not more than four passengers. This limit, however, is considered to be high in case of auto-rickshaws which are licenced to carry two passengers only and hence the Bill.

Provincial Conference Of Tenants

A meeting of the Managing Board of the Bombay Tenants Association decided on Thursday evening to hold a conference of the tenants of Bombay Province including Cutch and Saurashtra in October or November next. A Committee was nominated to prepare a plan for this conference. Ward Committees aed secretaries were electd at this meeting, and a committee of lawyers was nominated to give free advice to the tenants. It was decided to shift the Head Office of the Association to 32, Princess St. Sharaf Mansion.



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NO SURRENDER TO PRESS

Madras Premier's Counter-Threat

TIRUNELVELI, June 10 (A.P.I.): Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, Premier of Madras, said to-day "Government will not be cowed down by the threats of newspapers to withhold publicity to ministers and members of legislatures".

The Premier, who was addressing a public meeting here, referred to the protest of newspapers against the levy of tax on advertisements, and said that if the press non-cooperated with the Government, the Government in their turn would make use of the radio and wireless and meet the challenge.

The Madras Regional Committee of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, which met in Madras on June 6, had passed a resolution protesting against the proposed levy of taxes on advertisements and on sales. The resolution stated that unless the Government withdrew the measures, newspapers "will be forced to consider ways and means to induce Government" to withdraw them.

The Premier claimed that the Government were forced to resort to fresh taxation consequent on the introduction of total prohibition in the province, entailing a loss of revenue to Government to the tune of rupees 17 crores. Moreover, taxes were intended to be levied only on those who had the means and capacity to pay.

If, however, people did not come forward to support the Government, the Ministry was prepared to resign.

ASSAM PLEA FOR GANDHIAN ERA

GAUHATI, June 11 (A.P.I.): The inauguration of an era after Mahatma Gandhi to commemorate his sacred memory in a befitting manner, has been suggested by Mr. Gaurikanta Talukdar, member of the Assam Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Talukdar said that this should either commence from the date of his demise or from the date of his birth. He added that this would also give the people of India a common era, which the nation so badly needed for its consolidation and unification.

Mr. Talukdar has sent his proposal to the Prime Minister of India, other Ministers of the Central Cabinet and leading Congress men of the country.

Controversy Over Tax On Advertisements

C. R. SRINIVASAN'S REPLY TO MADRAS MINISTER

IN reply to the statement of Mr. Bakthavatsalam, Minister for Information, Government of Madras, that the proposal to levy a tax on advertisements was suggested to him by the editor of a newspaper, Mr. C. R. Srinivasan throws light on protracted negotiations between the Government and the Press and says—

"Representations made on behalf of newspapers have been directed to persuade the Government to remove tax and not to offer of substitution of one tax by another. It is passing strange that an argument for the removal of a tax has been construed into an argument for the levy of a new tax."

MADRAS, June 11 (A.P.I.): Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Convener, Regional Committee, Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society in a statement says:

"In the course of his speech at Bezwada, the Hon'ble Mr. Bakthavatsalam, Minister for Information to the Government of Madras states that the proposal to levy a tax on advertisements in newspapers was suggested to him some time back by the editor of a newspaper.

"As an unqualified statement of that type is likely to give a misleading impression, I feel, it is my duty to throw some light on the background of negotiations between the Government and the press that have been going on for the past three years. As convener of the Regional Committee of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society it fell to my lot to lead a delegation of newspapers first to Mr. Prakasam when he was in office, and next to O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar when he succeeded him.

TAX ON KNOWLEDGE

"The delegation pointed out that the application of the sales tax on sale of copies was undesirable in principel because it was a tax as knowledge, un-even in incidence, because it applied without discrimination to small as well as big papers, and unheard of anywhere else in the world because it does not find a place in the tax structure of any other country, and even in India, wherever the sales tax has been introduced in the various provinces, exemption was provided for newspapers.

"In the course of discussion, it was pointed out that one can understand, if not accept, a tax on sale of advertisement space in newspapers, and not on a sale of the copies themselves. The point of distinction arose from the fact that a sales tax on copies sold cannot be passed on to the buyer as all normal sales tax levies are intended to be done, whereas if a tax were levied on sale of advertisement space in newspapers, it may be possible to pass it on to the advertiser if its incidence was not too heavy.

CASE FOR NEWSPAPERS

"It is now admitted by the Premier himself that the total amount realised by the levy of sales tax on newspapers is only about two lakhs. In the economy of a State dealing with a revenue of Rs. 50 crores, it needs no argument to point out that two lakhs collected form newspapers is a negligible amount, but in the economy of newspapers, most of which are struggling for existence, this tax is undoubtedly an important factor.

"Throughout, the representations made on behalf of newspapers have been directed to persuade the Government to remove the tax and not to offer of substitution of one tax by another. It is passing strange that an argument for the removal of a tax has been construed into an argument for the levy of a new tax".

Nation's Eyes On South Calcutta Today

ELECTION BATTLE BETWEEN CONGRESS AND SARAT BOSE

CALCUTTA, June 11, (A.P.I.): Nation-wide interest has been roused in the bye-election which is being held tomorrow to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly from the South Calcutta constituency.

The Prime Minister of India, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Congress President Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Acharya Kripalani, and many other prominent Congress leaders have appealed to voters to support the Congress candidate, Mr. Suresh Chandra Das.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, one of the other three candidates, is away in Switzerland for health reasons. He is being backed by the Socialist Party the Revolutionary Socialist Party of India, and certain other Leftist parties in Calcutta.

The constituency has 60,000 voters, of whom about 20,000 are women.

The vacancy has been caused by the death of Mr. Satish Chandra Bose, an elder brother of Netaji Bose.

The four candidates contesting the seat are: Mr. Suresh Chandra Das (Congress) Mr Sarat Chandra Bose (Socialist Republican Party), Mr. Dilip Kumar Roy Chowdhury (Democratic Vanguard) and Mr. S. C. Roy (Independent.)

INTENSE ELECTION DRIVE

The electioneering campaign on behalf of the Congress and the Socialist Republican Party rose to its peak today, when redoubled efforts were made on their behalf to approach each and every voter and canvass on behalf of their respective caididates. Lorry loads of young men with posters and handbills moved about from place to place, shouting slogans, while women volunteers went in groups from door to door canvassing women votes for respective candidates.

Many of the Calcutta newspapers this morning devoted over a page each to election appeals, some with banner headlines.

TROOPS TO PATROL

Troops will patrol the streets of South Calcutta tomorrow while about 400 officers and 1,500 armed policemen will augment the normal police strength. Each of the five police station areas in the constituency will be placed in charge of a Deputy Commissioner of Police for the day. The newly recruited women police will be on duty in their full uniforms near the polling stations for women voters. Services of the District Police Force have also been requisitioned.

It is estimated that over a thousand cars and lorries will be employed to bring the voters to the polling stations.

Polling will be held from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. with a two-and-half hour lunch interval. There are 62 polling stations, of which 21 are for women.

Counting of votes will take place on June 14.

15 JAP WAR CRIMINALS HANGED

TOKYO, June 11 (PTI-Reuter)—Allied headquarters today announced the hanging of 15 Japanese war criminals, including Major-General Boshitaka Kawane and Colonel Kurataro Hirano, who ordered the Bataan death march in which 10,000 Americans and Filipines died.

RAJASTHAN P. C. C.

Bhatt Quits: Vyas Elected President

NEW DELHI, June 11 (U.P.I.): According to a telephonic message received by the private secretary of Shri Jainarain Vyas, M.C.A., from Jaipur a meeting of the Rajasthan Provincial Congress Committee convened by Shri Gokulbhai Bhatt, President, Provincial Congress Committee, was held today at Hind Hotel, Jaipur. Out of the total number of 154, 132 members were present.

Shri Gokulbhai Bhatt, against whom a vote of no-confidence was passed without any opposition on June 9 after giving a brief statement submitted his resignation which was accepted. Shri Jainarain Vyas, ex-Premier of Jodhpur State, was then elected unanimously as president. He then occupied the chair and conducted the proceedings.

A resolution was moved asking Pt. Hiralal Shastri, Premier of Rajasthan, and other Congress Ministers to resign which was carried by 89 in favour of the resolution, 1 against and 10 remaining neutral.

32 WALK OUT

In the btginning, the attendance was 132. Thirty-two members walked out when the above-mentioned resolution was moved.

TECHNICAL COLLEGE FOR R. I. A. F.

Indian Staff To Be Trained In 5 Years

NEW DELHI, June 11.

The Technical Training College for the R. I. A. F. to be opened on July 4 this year at Jalahali, near Bangalore will have a completely Indian staff in five years, it is learnt here today.

Under a contract entered into by the Government of India with the Air Services Training Ltd., Hamble, Southampton, England, popularly known as the Air University of England, the College has acquired 50 British instructors on five-year and three-year contract basis to form the technical staff.

The College offers three types of courses. For civilian University graduates to be recruited direct, it will provide a training programme of 15 months' duration. For personnel drawn from the R. I. A. F. ranks, the training period will be seven months. After completion of the course these recruits will be commissioned in the Royal Indian Air Force.

The Apprentices' Training School which will be a part of the Training College and will train technical airmen for ground maintenance purposes will have a peak of 500 trainees, the period of training being two years.

ADVANCED STUDY IN CANCER

BOMBAY, June 11. (A.P.I.)

AN advanced research programme of study and treatment of cancer and allied diseases in India is being planned by the Tata Memorial Cancer Hospital in Bombay.

DEATH RATE.

Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, Director of laboratories in the hospital stated that more than 150 persons per 100,000 living over 45 years died of cancer in India. Experience based on a clinical study of cancer in Bombay, as well as susceptible to cancer as inhabitants of western countries, he said.

Discussing recent progress of cancer work in other parts of India, Dr. Khanolkar said efforts were being made in Madras, Patna and other places to establish centres for advance treatment of the disease. A start in this direction had already been made in Calcutta by organising a cancer wing at the Chittaranjan Seva Sadan hospital.

The main difficulty, he said, was to secure medical men in the country with adequate experience in the treatment of malignant diseases. If this difficulty was to be overcome, it was necessary that young men were given a chance for post-graduate study in cancer work in the country and later experience in some of the cancer institutions in Sweden, U. K. and the U.S.A.

DELHI BAN ON MEETINGS

NEW DELHI, June 11. (A.P.I.): The District Magistrate, Delhi, has extended for another month the order prohibiting the holding of meetings, demonstrations and processions and the carrying of firearms, dangs, lathis, axes, belchas or other weapons capable of being used as a weapon of offence in public streets within the area of Delhi cantonment and the entire rural area of Delhi district.

By another order the district magistrate has authorised police officers to search all such vehicles entering the above said areas and all persons that are found in such vehicles.

B. C. G. Vaccination In Orissa

CUTTACK, June 11 (API)—The Government of Orissa have decided to form three teams for B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis and have sanctionted Rs. 13,695 for the purpose. The teams will work in the districts of Ganjam, Cuttack and Sambalpur for the present.

JUTE GOODS QUOTA FOR SYRIA INCREASED

NEW DELHI, June 11.

The Government of India has decided to increase the jute goods quota allotted to Syria for the half-year ending June 25, 1949, from 2,000 tons to 2,500 tons.

FOURTH ESTATE MUST KEEP FLAG FLYING

CENTRAL BODY FOR MUSIC

Dr. Bhattacharya's Call To Votaries Of Art

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Inaugurating the School Music Conference and Competition tonight at the Podar College Hall, Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Allahabad urged upon different music associations to make early representation to the Governing Body, appointed by the Government of India to form a central body for the promotion and the spread of North and South Indian music.

Renowned exponents and authorities on the different schools of India music will participate in the two-day conference sponsored by the St. Joseph's School, Wadala. The programme of entertainment and competition covers a wide range of vocal, instrumental and orchestral music and dances. Today's programme went on till late in the night.

Sabu Denies Paternity

LOS ANGELES, June 11, (PTI-Reuter): Sabu 25-year-old film actor, filed an answer in a Superior Court today denying that he is the father of a daughter born to a 23-year-old English ballet danseuse.

Brenda Maria Julier, now living in London is demanding 500 dollars a month for support of the girl, born in Dublin last September.

Sabu married Marilyn Cooper, 20-year-old actress, last October.

Miss Julier declared that Sabu earns £12,500 a year and owns property worth over £87,500. He replied that his income for the past year was only £690.

NEW CONSTITUTION FOR G. P. C. C.

BARODA, June 11 (A.P.I.): The Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee will discuss and adopt its new constitution on the lines suggested by the A.I.C.C., when it meets on June 15 it was learnt here today.

The Working Committee of the G.P.C.C. will meet on June 14. The A.I.C.C. framed its new constitution during its Bombay session on April 24 and 25 last year and issued a directive to Provincial and District Congress Committees to frame their constitution with similar modifications.

Mr. Kanhaiyalal Nanalal Desai, President of the G.P.C.C. is expected to arrive here on June 14 on completion of his tour of Rajpipla State territories.

Procession Ban Order Extended

The Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, has extended for a period of one month from June 13 the order prohibiting processions in Greater Bombay between the hours of 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.

CHOLERA IN ASSAM.

GAUHATI, June 11, (A. P. I.): Cholera, which has been prevalent in many parts of the province, as taken a toll of 94 lives during the week ended May 28, according to official figures. A total of 136 cases was reported during the period.

LUCKNOW, June 11, (A. P. I.): Nomination papers have been filed on behalf of Maulana Hitfzur Rahman (Congress), Mrs. Kabla Khatoon, Mr. Mohammad Ahmad Kazmi and Mr. Mohammad Ishaq Khan in the bye-election to the Constituent Assembly from U. P. for the Muslim seat rendered vacant by the migration of Mr. Rizwanullah to Pakistan. The last date for returning the ballot papers is June 30.

NAGPUR, June 11, (U.P.I.): "United Press of India" learns that the Central Provinces and Berar Government have appointed a pilot for the Government planes maintaining for the use of Ministers.

Lanka Sundaram's Call To Journalists

CRITICISM AGAINST TAX ON ADVERTISEMENTS

VIJAYAWADA, June 11 (A.P.I.).

MR. C. V. H. Rao, editor, "Indian Republic", Madras, presiding over the fifth session of the Andhra, Provincial Journalists Conference here today advised journalists to equip themselves strenuously for their onerous responsibilities.

"A journalist worth the name has certain important obligations and responsibilities to discharge as the creator and guide of public opinion. He cannot discharge these responsibilities unless he equips himself for the task by some amount of preparation and study and apprenticeship", Mr. Rao said.

Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Information, Madras, inaugurating an exhibition of newspapers and periodicals, said, "if newspapers have attained the status of the fourth estate in society, that is because of the great responsibilities they have to discharge on behalf of the people."

Concluding the Minister said that Government did welcome criticism and realised that all healthy criticism contributed to enlightenment, education and well-being of the people. "But", he added, "I would only plead for criticism in the interests of the people."

Mr. Lanka Sundaram, Editor. "Commerce and Industries", New Delhi, inaugurating the conference said "The Fourth Estate has fallen from its high estate, namely the noble mission of protecting the peoples liberties, and has now become crushed between the millstones of communal and sectional politics on one side, and of industrialised newspaper production on the other."

The Government, he said, had been assisted into its present position by the crusading newspaper fraternity during long years of the national struggle, but newspapers must now protect their interests against encrochment by "a progressively authoritarian state."

"Deploring 'the surrnder of even the best run papers to group or personal politics", Mr. Sundaram urged journalists to combat such tendencies.

The decline in civil liberties since the advent of freedom was a great warning to the press that it should be vigilant of the rights of the individual and of the community, he said. The Public Safety ordinances of the Government were really "a menace to ordered progress of the country". Government had not cared to implement the recommendations of the Press Laws Enquiry Committee, though they were halting in the extreme.

TAX ON ADVERTISEMENTS

Denouncing the proposal of Madras and Bombay Governments to tax newspaper advertisements, Mr. Sundaram said, it was directed to put under leash weekly and periodically journals in the country which were the only beacon light of forthright and independent thinking.

He considered this was "a subtle effort on the part of Governments to create a friendly press and throttle the unfriendly press."

It was not the incidence of tax which mattered, but the "penal approach of the tax to license, enter and search and impound newspapers and to collect the tax in advance.'

Mr. Sundaram also pleaded for improvement of conditions of the working journalists.

Referring to the formation of an Andhra prorvince, Mr. Sundaram urged the Andhra newspapers to pledge to work ceaselessly for the immediate creation of a separate Andhra province. The Andhras, he said, would never surrender their claim to Madras city. The Nehru-Patel-Pattabhi Committee had done "irreparable harm to the Andhras", and the position of the Congress President, which was above controversy, was "dragged into the mire owing to the ever shirting position of Doctor Pattabhi." he said.

MESSAGES GALORE

Mr. G. V. Subbarao, chairman of the reception committee, welcomed the delegates, including those from the Telangana Districts of Hyderabad.

Messages wishing the Congress success were received from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Paatel and other Ministers of India Cabinet, the Governors of Madras, Bombay, West Bengal, Orissa and the Military Governor of Hyderabad, the Premier of Madras and other Madras Ministers. Editors of dailies from all parts of India and Mr. A. S. Bharatan, Joint General Manager, Press Trust of India also sent messages.

BURAUN.—The District Journalist Association at a meeting held here on May 30 under the presidentship of Mr. Aheed Uddin resolved to set up a loudspeaker for broadcasting the important news of the day in the city. The meeting further decided to assist the Government in their publicity work by propagating their schemes in the masses.

Mr. Akhtar Husain, field publicity officer, was present in the meeting by special invitation.—"National Herald."

MOVE FOR UNIFORM SALES TAX

Centre To Introduce Legislation Shortly

NEW DELHI, June 11. (A.P.I.): The Government of India will shortly introduce legislation designed to empower itself to bring about uniformity in regard to the imposition and collection of the Sales Tax by the Provinces, it is understood.

The amendment of the Government of India Act, 1935, is, therefore, considered necessary for the extension of the power of the Centre in this matter.

This decision followed a meeting held yesterday by the Economic Committee of the Cabinet with certain members of the Parliament to discuss proposals submitted by the Finance Ministry in this regard. The Finance Ministry suggested that in future there should be no room for a conflict among the provinces in the matter of Sales Tax levy and that double taxation should be avoided.

It is understood that the members generally agreed with the proposals that certain minimum restrictions on the powers of the provinces to levy Sales Tax should be provided for in the constitution.

It was pointed out that Provinces should not levy Sales Tax at the stage of import into or export outside the country of any goods nor at the stage of their despatch from one Province to another. It was also felt that the Centre should be empowered to prescribe that no Sales Tax should be leviable on any particular commodity, if it was found necessary in national interest.

The total revenue from the Sales Tax collected in nine Provinces is estimated at rupees forty crores a year.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. John Matthai. The other Ministers who attended the meeting were Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Dr B. R. Ambedkar and Mr. Satya Narain Sinha.

ERNAKULAM, June 11, (A.P.I.): The Maharaja of Cochin has given his assent to the Cochin Prevention of Disturbances of Public Meeting Act, passed by the State Legislature during its last session.

To Exchange Reichmarks Into Deuteschemarks

NEW DELHI, June 11 (A.P.I.).

INDIAN creditors having Reichsmarks due to them may now exchange their Reichsmorks holdings into Deuteschemarks, for importing goods from Western Germany, if restrictions on import into India or exchange control regulations in India and export control regulations in Germany do not prevent them from doing so, said a press note issued by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

New China Cabinet

CANTON, June 11, (PTI-Reuter): Marshal Yen Hsi-Shan's Chinese Cabinet was approved today by acting President Li Tsung-Jen and the Central Political Council, the highest policy-making organ of the Kuomintang, it was authoritatively learned.

The Marshal said the nucleus of his new "fighting" Cabinet would be the Ministries for Foreign Affairs, Finance and Economics in which power would be concentrated.

Shu Chia-Hun, former Minister of Education, has been appointed Deputy Premier.

The principal appointments were:
FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Hu Shih.
FINANCE: Hsu Kan.
EDUCATION: Han Li-Wu.

Poona Suburban Municipality Superseded

BOMBAY, June 11, (U. P. I.): The Government of Bombay have superseded Poona Suburban Municipal Borough from today upto the end of May, 1950. The Government had been compelled to supersede the municipality on account of a deadlock created by the President and corporators. The municipality, it is stated, did not even reply to the notice of the Government asking it to explain why it should not be superseded

NO RAIL STRIKE IN BRITAIN TODAY?

LONDON, June 11, (PTI-Reuter): Britain Union of Railwaymen today issued an eleventh-hour call to its members to halt tomorrow's unofficial one-day strike, which threatens to paralyse parts of the country's railway system for the fifth successive Sunday.

But the Strike Committee at the big northern rail center of York said the stoppage would continue.

The Union's appeal followed a three and a half hours meeting today to discuss Labour Minister Isac's blunt instruction to end unofficial stoppages which was issued after an emergency meeting of Cabinet Ministers last night to consider rail and dock strikes.

Drivers and firemen at London depots serving south and west England reversed earlier decisions to stop work tomorrow.

DOCKERS ON STRIKE.

At Bristol and Avonmouth, 2,000 dockers remained on strike in support of the Canadian Seamen's Union while more than 1,200 troops were unloading 15 strike-bound ships in the two ports

At Liverpool, the other major west coast port affected by strikes, about 8,000 dockers were still idle, although more than 500 men returned to work today.

Truman Lays Down Main Conditions For World Peace

Plea For Aid To Europe

NO NATION CAN PROSPER ISOLATION, HE AVERS

LITTLE ROCK (ARKANSAS), June 11 (P. T. I.-Reuter).

PRESIDENT Truman in a speech here today laid down three "essential conditions" for lasting world peace.

They were:

(1) The United States must be strong and prosperous;

(2) Other nations "devoted to the cause of peace and freedom" must also be strong and prosperous;

(3) There must be an international structure capable of adjusting international differences and maintaining peace.

The President, who was speaking at the dedication of the World War Memorial Park at Little Rock, made a strong plea for continued aid to restore the economic health of European countries, which he said was in America's own interests.

"No nation today can achieve prosperity in isolation", he said.

Mr Truman said he believed the North Atlantic Pact would have been passed by an overwelming majority in the Senate and such action would have an immediate and far-reaching effect in allaying the fears which had retarded economic recovery in Europe. "It is of vital importance that the Pact be followed by a programme of military aid to increase the effective strength of the free nations against aggression", he declared.

Developing his three peace points the President said economic revival throughout the world depend in a large measure on the prosperity of the United States. If that were impaired other nations would be "plungdr into chaos and dispair."

RED PROPHECY WRONG

"The Communists predict that our kind of economy will collapse, bringing the rest of the free world down with it, but they are wrong—wrong as they can be". President Truman said.

He warned that any cut in the European recovery funds—now being debated in Congress—would be a 'great gain for Communism", but he added that he was confident the mistake of slashing aid would not be made.

U. S. Aid To Under-Developed Countries

WASHINGTON, June 11 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman is expected to present the detailed programme of United States aid to underdeveloped areas to Congress next week, informed sources said here today.

The plan, named after "Point Four" of the President's inaugural address of last January, is expested to call for authorisations approaching 100,000,000 dollars.

The main parts of the programme are expected to fall into three categories:

(1) Bilateral arrangements between the United States and individual countries under which direct American technical assistance would be offered on a Government-to-Government basis.

Experts predicted that the President would ask for from thirty million to forty million dollars in new appropriatons for this

(2) United States co-operation and participation in the United Nations programme, which is also to be directed at raising standards of living in underdeveloped areas.

The best estimate now available of the amount of money the United States would contribute for this is roughly fifty million dollars.

(3) A programme of Government encouragement to private industry to extend its operations abroad in projects to improve the economic conditions of less developed areas.

Administration is known to be ready to ask Congress to authorise the Export-Import Bank to issue convertibility guarantees under "point Four" programme and this is expected to be included in the President's message to Congress.

Such an arrangement would require bilateral agreements between the United States and countries wanting to take part in the development plan.

(4) These agreements would be designed to assure American industries that their capital investments and development projects abroad would not be expropriated or nationalised without a reasonable financial settlement.

They would also be aimed at insuring fair trade practices without discrimination against American investments.

TITO'S SUPPORTER SENTENCED TO DEATH

PRAGUE, June 11, (U.P.A.): Lieut-General Kochi Xoxe, Albania's former No. 2 Communist, has been sentenced to death for supporting Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, according to Tirana Radio today.

500 VIETMINH MEN KILLED

SAIGON, (Indo-China), June 11 (PTI-Reuter)—A French Military Communique today claimed that more than 500 Vietminh (Indo-Chinese nationalist) troops were killed and 130 taken prisoner in a week-long land, sea and air operations by the French forces in the plain of rushes about 66 miles from Saigon. It said the operation ended successfully on Wednesday.

The Communist added that a convoy of 23 Vietminh junks carrying war materials was destroyed by a French warship off Central Annam.

SAIGON ARRESTS

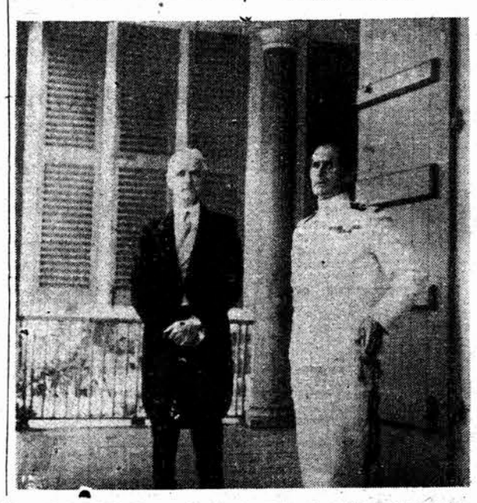
French Security Police in Saigon have arrested 20 Vietnamese including civil servants in the Cochin Chinese Government who signed a recent manifesto demanding immediate negotiations with Ho Chi Minh, leader of the Indo-Chinese autonomist movement (Vietminh). They are suspected of belonging to a secret pro-Vietminh association and of contributing money to Vietminh organisations.

PREMIER'S REQUEST FOR RELEASE

SAIGON, June 11 (PTI-Reuter)—The Prime Minister of Cochin China said today he had requested the French Police chief in Saigon to release 23 Vietnamese arrestd by the French Secret Police.

COMMUNIST MOVE FAILS

AT MAURITIUS GOVERNMENT HOUSE



Commodore H. N.S. Brown with His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Mr. Harford, at Government House, Port Louis. It was on the morning of 24th May that H.M.I.S. "Delhi" arrived in Mauritius waters and on landing, the Commodore proceeded directly to the Government House to pay his respects to the Governor. During his stay in Mauritius, he was the welcome guest of Their Excellencies, Mr. and Mrs. Harford at Government House, Le Reduit, some 12 miles out of Port Louis.

Burma Government Troops Capture Oil Town

INTERNECINE WARFARE BREAKS OUT AMONG KARENS

RANGOON, June 11 (PTI-Reuter).

BURMA Government troops rushed to the Assam border and fought a running gun-battle with Communist insurgents, who had blown up bridges on the Chindwin river, 20 miles from the border, Burma Army radio reported tonight.

Six Communists were killed.

The Government soldiers were sent from Malemyo, on the Imphal route into Assam, northward towards Mawlaik.

The radio added that on the Tenasserim coast, Government Provost Units combing Mouleinein for concealed arms had made a haul of rifles and hand-grenades.

The local population of the Central Burma oil-town of Yenangyuang were giving a tremendous welcome to Government troops re-occupying it, a Government Communique reported tonight.

An oil company official here said that oil installations at Yenangyaung were intact and that the company's staff including ten Britons and several hundred Indians were safe.

Yenangyuang, 360 miles north-west of Rangoon, was captured last night from insurgent White Band members of the People's Volunteer Organisation, who had been in control of the town for four months.

The insurgents are believed to have retreated to Minbu, 40 miles to the south.

Tonight's Communique reported that Tygyiang, 100 miles up river from Mandalay, had fallen to the insurgents after a day-long battle

The garrisin had put up a gallant resistance until ammunition was exhausted, the Communique said.

CHRISTIANS AND BUDDHISTS FIGHT

In the Delta district of Maubin fighting has broken out between Buddhists and Karen Christians after the murder of a Karen Buddhist mouk, the Communique added. an internal battle among Karens was raging in several villages, it stated.

In Arakan, Arakanese Moslem insurgents continued to surrender to peace missions, the Communique stated.

BEATING SWORDS INTO PLOUGHSHARES

LONDON, June 11 (UPI): Tractors are now being manufactured in the former Kuomintang arsenal in Peiping, says the New China News Agency in a despatch today. The arsenal has been transformed into an agricultural machinery plant and is producing, besides tractors, harvesters and water pump.

INDIAN MILLIONAIRE HELD TO RANSOM

Mr. Brijlal Naraindas, Indian millionaire and rice-mill owner, is being held to ransome for three lakhs of rupees by the gunmen who kidnapped him outside Rangoon on Wednesday, it was learned today.

It was believed he was being detained somewhere in the jungles outside Rangoon.

The kidnappers, who conveyed their ransom demand to Mr. Naraindas' family and business associates, indicated that no harm would come to the 62-year-old millionaire provided the money was paid promptly.

Mr. Naraindas recently returned to Burma after a visit to his hometown at Amraeli, Kathiawar. When kidnapped five miles outside Rangoon he was on his way to inspect one of his rice mills at Insein, ten miles north of the city.

COMMUNIST ARRESTED FOR GUN-RUNNING

RANGOON, June 11 (UPI): Maung Tun, a Burmese Communist, has been arrested in Rangoon by the police for his alleged gun-running in the Delta area. The police raided a house in Rangoon where they found Maung Tun, who was wanted by the police.

Incidents In Calcutta

GENERAL STRIKE ABORTIVE

CALCUTTA, June 11 (UPI)—The Communist—sponsored general strike today failed almost totally.

Transport services after a temporary uncertainty early this morning, ran as usual. Later on, however, the trams on Ballyunge Line were withdrawn as a precaution.

A meeting at Deshpria Park to condemn firing in jail was held in the afternoon and a procession was taken out.

The procession was orderly.

EXPLOSIVES THROWN

Some more incidents were reported in different parts of the city, mainly from South Calcutta, this morning.

A bomb exploded near the Kalighat tram depot. Some explosives in a cigarette tin were thrown at a tram car in South Calcutta, but there was no damage.

While trying to throw an acid bulb near Esplanade tramway junction, one person was arrested and several acid bulbs are recovered from a ration bag in his possession.

Attempts were made to hold up tram cars in South Calcutta three persons were arrested in this connection.

DEMONSTRATIONS

Demonstrations staged by small groups of people in South Calcutta led to suspension of tram services in that area for about an hour this morning. Two trams cars were sent on fire, resulting in considerable damage to the vehicles.

These demonstrations formed, it is stated, a feature of the general strike declared by the Provincial Trade Union Congress as a protest against this week's police firing in jails. Normal life of the city was not, however, affected by the strike call.

Armed police have been patrolling the main thoroughfares of South Calcutta and pickets have been posted at important road crossings in the area.

Two persons were arrested in North Calcutta on a charge of preventing workers for attending their duties this morning. Small processions, carrying red flags, were also seen parading streets in this area, shouting various slogans.

STAY-IN STRIKE

Seven thousand stay-in strikers have been occupying Allen Berry's workships at Howrah for the last three days. They are, however, peaceful and their ranks now appear to be thinning.

A large police force is standing by there.

'Red' Absconders

CALCUTTA, June (UPI)—Thirty-six persons including Communist leaders—Mr. Lahiri, member of the Constituent Assembly, Mr. Mohammad Ismail, Presidency Jail, Preside of the Calcutta Tramway Workers' Union and Mr. R. T. Randive of Bombay—have been declared as 'absconders" by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta.

Dum Dum Jail Casualties

CALCUTTA, June 11 (A.P.I): It is now learnt that the names of the three security prisoners who died in Thursday's incident at Dum Dum Jail are: Prabhat Kundu, Sumat Chakraborty and Mukul Chakraborty and not Kumud Chakraborty, as reported yesterday.

Karachi Dockers On Strike

KARACHI, June 11 (UPI)—About one thousand Karachi dockers have gone on strike since last night demanding increased wages and weekly holidays. Eleven ships in the harbour have been affected by the strike.

IS SLUMP COMING?

LONDON, June 11, (U.P.I.): The economic experts of the U. N. Secretariat at Lake Success are predicting grave worsening of economic situation in the U. S. A. they anticipate six million unemployed within the next few months and the crisis to last at least two years.

They are frankly expounding these views to various delegations at private meetings. Their estimates are based on the data reaching them from the U. S. sources and all other parts of the world. They do not believe that the President Truman's policies would arrest the progress of the deepening slump.

LANGUAGE OF THE DANG

Deputation To Wait On Sardar Patel

AHMEDABAD, June 11 (UPI)—A deputation of well-known Gujarat leaders will wait on Saardar Vallabhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, shortly to acquaint him with the feeling of the people in Gujerat on the question of the language of the Dang, it is learnt here today.

Minister's Lucky Escape

BURDWAN, June 11 (API)—West Bengal's Minister for Co-operative Credit, Mr. N. K. Maity, had a providential escape yesterday when his car turned turtle on the Grand Trunk Road near Memari, about 16 miles from here.

The Minister was motoring to Burdwan to attend a conference. Due to rain the road had become slippery and the car skidded while negotiating a bend and fell into a roadside ditch. None of the occupants was injured but the car was badly damaged.

Mr. Maity and party reached Burdwan in the car of the Minister for Agriculture. Mr. J. Panja, who was following.

DETENTION OF SOCIALISTS

Delhi Magistrate's Action Questioed

NEW DELHI, June 11. (A.P.I.): The Sessions Judge, Delhi, to-day rejected the 'Amicus curie' application of Mr. Tilak Raj Bhasin, a member of the local bar, requesting the validity of the order of the New Delhi resident magistrate, cancelling the bail bonds of Dr. Rammanohar Lohia and 46 other Socialists.

The judge upheld the prosecution view that the resident magistrate was competent to cancel the bonds as the case of Dr. Lohia and other Socialists had been transferred to his files by the District Magistrate.

The prosecution had cited the authority of the Bombay High Court in support of its contention.

Ahmedabad For Cloth Decontro!

AHMEDABAD, June 11 (UPI)—The Ahmedabad District Congress Committee wwhich met here this afternoon under the presidentship of the Bhojeeji Lala, Secretary of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee passed a resolution whwich stated that under the present circumstances, cloth control should be removed!

The resolution has further asked the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee to do the needful in the matter.

QUETTA, June 11. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan inaugurated to-day, the Advisory Council for Baluchistan.

Portion Of Bonus To Be Paid In Savings Certificates

DELHI PROMULGATES NEW ORDINANCE

Award To Textile Workers Comes Within Its Purview

NEW DELHI, June 11.

THE Government of India have promulgated an Ordinance today (June 11, 1949) under which it will be lawful for any Industrial Tribunal decreeing the award of a bonus to employees in any industrial dispute to prescribe that a portion of the bonus shall be payble in National Savings Certificates.

The Ordinance is so worded as to secure that the employees should receive at least one month's basic wages in cash and that the amount paid in Savings Certificates does not exceed half the total bonus.

The Ordinance also covers the Award relating to the bonus for the year 1948 payable to the textile workers of Bombay as decreed by the Industrial Court, Bombay. The Industrial Court had directed that all textile workers in the city of Bombay should be given a bonus equivalent to four and a half months' basic earnings in 1948. This bonus is payable in two instalments by May 31 and June 30, 1949, respectively. While making the Award, the Court expressed the view that they were prevented from directing disbursement of a part of the bonus in the form of Savings Certificates, because of legal difficulties connected with the Payment of Wages Act The Ordinance now provides that two-thirds of the instalment due to be paid on June 30, 1949, which is equivalent to one-third of the total bonus, should be paid in 12-year Post Office National Savings Certificates.

Action Against Tamil Daily

MADRAS, June 12 (UPI): The Government of Madras have forfeited the security of Rs. 3,000 deposited by 'Viduthalai" a Tamil daily published in Madras and a party organ of the Black Shirts.

The Government have also demanded a deposit of Rs. 10,000 from the paper

This action has been taken in connection with the publication of some articles in the paper preaching class hatred.

On similar grounds, the Government have demanded a security deposit of Rs. 2,000 from the editor, printer and publisher of "Dharmic Hindu."

"Desha Bandhu's" License Forfieted

KOTTAYAM, June 11 (API)—The Government of Travancore today issued an order on the editor, printer and publisher of "Desha Bandhu", a local daily, cancelling license issued to the paper and also forfeiting its security deposit.

The order, it is stated, is a sequel to the notice served on the paper, under the Travancore Newspaper Act, a fortnight ago calling upon the editor of the paper to unconditionally withdraw and apologise for publishing a news item in its issue of May 12 posing the query "Whether His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore will abdicate."

The notice characterised the news item as seditious and false.

Kher Entres Basaveshwar Temple With Harijans

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier of Bombay, who is on tour in the Bijapur District, entered with Harijans the famous temple of Basaveshwar at Bagewadi on June 10.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN PRACTICE

OKLAHOMA CITY, June 11 (PTI-Reuter): A new State law providing for the "segregated" admittance of Negro students to White colleges and universities has been signed here by the Governor, Mr. Roy J. Turner. Negroes will be admitted in separate classrooms or at different hours from White students for courses not provided by Langston University, the only State school for higher education for Negroes. Previously State laws had provided for separate schools for Negroes and Whites.

No Resignations

POONA, June 11, (U. P. I.): On enquiries, it was ascertained today that the rumours regarding the resignation of the President and Secretary of the S. S. C. Board, published in some of the local papers, were completely false and baseless.

Editor & His Three Wives On Hunger-Strike

CHITTAGONG (Pakistan), June 10. (PTI-Reuter): The demand for a security deposit by the East Bengal Government has led to the declaration of a hunger-strike and fast unto death by the editor of a local daily and his three wives.

He is Janab Abdus Salam, editor of the "Purba Pakistan", from whom the Government has demanded a security of Rs. 3,000.

His three wives have also resolved to follow suit, and one of them, Mrs. Ayesha Khannan, had", as a substitute for Purba Pakistan". Sarhad is the first daily newspaper in Eastern Pakistan to be edited by a woman.

SHAW'S GOODS GOING, GOING

Big Money Expected At Auction Sale

LONDON, June 11, (U.P.I.): "Sell it up" is the order of George Bernard Shaw about the contents of the Whitehall Court flat in which he lived and wrote for about 20 years.

The stuff, books, furniture, paintings will be sold at Sotheby's next month, and the firm is now preparing catalogues.

Shaw, who now lives in retirement at Ayot St. Lawrence, recently had the contents of his fourth floor flat, consisting of dining-room, drawing-room, two bedrooms, and kitchen, cleared out.

He has taken a smaller, furnished flat in Whitehall Court.

It seems that most of his big library will be sold and all of his furniture, including the dolmetsch clavicord. What will it bring at auction? that seems to depend on souvenir value.

There must be thousands of people all over the world who would give big prices for a chair that Shaw sat in—or a saucepan in which his vegetables were cooked.

The sale is expected to be a great financial success.

Line Clear For Offensive In Gilgit?

PAKISTAN COMPLETES JEEP-ROAD TO SKARDU

SRINAGAR, June 11. (U.P.I.).

THAT Pakistan is going ahead with military preparations in Gilgit, the most northerly part of Kashmir which has been under direct pak control since November, 1947, is indicated by the fact that she has just completed a 325-mile long military road (from Balakot (North-West Frontier Province) to Skardu (Ladakh district).

This road which links up Pakistan directly with this part of the enemy-held territory in the State, passes through the 13,690-feet-high Babusar Pass, situated to the north of Balakot. From Babusar Pass, the road goest to Chilas (Gilgit Agency) whence it goes towards Bunji (Gilgit) along the Indus river. From Gilgit, the road has been constructed along the Indus river upto Skardu in Ladakh. It is learnt that jeeps can ply over this road for the present.

It is further learnt that a jeep-road is under construction from Skardu to Marol, a distance of 90 miles to the south-east of Skardu. It may be stated that Marol is an outskirt of enemy-held Skardu in Ladakh district and is about 15 miles distant from the Indian-held Kagil towards north.

Premiers' Conference On Sales Tax Mooted

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, June 11.

A Prime Minister's Conference has been suggested by the members of the Constituent Assembly to consider the Centre's proposals to centralise control over the levy of Sales Tax by Provinces, I learn.

Lozano Meets Bajpai

NEW DELHI, June 11. (A.P.I.): Dr. Alfred Lozano, Columbian delegate of the U. N. Kashmir Commission, had a talk with Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai, Secretary-General of the external affairs ministry to-day seeking clarifications of certain points in India's reply to the Commission's proposals for truce in Kashmir.

The Commission yesterday announced from Srinigar that it had decided ta make a further effort to obtain a truce agreement and to reconcile the points of view of India and Pakistan. This followed the refusal by India and Pakistan to accede to the U.N.C.I.P.'s request for "unreserved acceptance" to the Commission's truce terms of April 28.

Dr. Lozano is expected to continue his talks with Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai for two or three days more.

Dr. Alfredo Lozano arrived in Delhi from Srinagar by a special plane this morning.

On his return from Delhi a full meeting of the Commission will be held in Srinagar to finally decide on the procedure of the next step to be adopted to solve the Kashmir dispute.

MOTHER'S TRAGIC END IN RESCUING CHILD

KANPUR, June 11. (A.P.I.): A middle-aged woman was drowned in the ganges at the Sarsya Ghat here yesterday while trying to rescue one of her sons, who had slipped into the water.

The woman and her five sons had gone to the ghat for a holy dip in the river. One of the children, a six-year old boy, lost his foothold and slipped into the water, and in the attempt by the mother and the other four children to rescue the drowning child, the mother was swept away by the current.

The children were all rescued but one of them, a 12-year old boy, who was admitted in hospital in a serious condition, also died later.

WATERY GRAVE FOR THIRTY

Country Craft Tragedy In Assam River

GAUHATI, June 11 (A.P.I.): Thirty people are feared to have lost their lives when a country craft plying between Pandu and Amingaon capsized in midstream in the Brahmaputra last evening.

It is reported that there were over 40 persons in the boat. Only eleven persons have been rescued.

The country craft is stateq to have gone down when it was caught in bad weather. Pandhu is five miles from Gauhati.

AGA KHAN'S PARTY FOR KARACHI

KARACHI, June 11, (U. P. I.): The Aga Khan and party including Prince Aly and Princess Margarita, are to visit Karachi during the coming cold wweather.

Karachi Ismailes have collected over Rs. 1,50,000 towards the cost of reconstructing a Honeymoon Lodge, the Aga Khan's Karachi home on the outskirts of the city.

The subscription listt is open and more money is expected to flow in for the visit of the Khojas' spiritual family.

POONA, June 11. (U.P.I.): Dr. Abasaheb Natu of Poona is proceeding to Europe on the twentieth of June to study the Youth Movement there.

INDO-FRENCH CUSTOMS NEGOTIATIONS

Hopes Of Agreement Within Fortnight

PONDICHERRY, June 11 (A.P.I.).

THE negotiations between the French and the Indian Gavernments on the revival of the sea customs are understood to be based on two alternative proposals, it is learnt from usully reliablt sources of Pondicherry.

The first alternative is:

(1) The sea customs to be run by the Indian Customs staff exactly in the manner as before April 1, 1949;

(2) The same rate of duty to be levied as in India and the entire revenue collected from the duties to be handed over to French Indian authorities in Pondicherry;

(3) The French India Government to meet the entire cost of collection, namely, the charges of India's Customs staff and their establishment; and

(4) A definite quota of imports and exports to be allotted to the French India businessmen here.

These imports and exjorts are also subject to the same rate of duty as other goods. But it saves the businessmen concerned approaching the Indian Export and Import Control authorities for permits upto the quota prescribed.

The second alternative is for the French India authorities to administer the entire Sea Customs arrangement levying the same rate of duties as in India, and the whole arrangement to be run under the supervision of an Indian officer.

The Indian officers duty would be to verify that the tariff duty is the same as in India.

A feeling of optimism prevails among French India Government circles here about the outcome of the negotiations. An announcement about the result of the negotiations is expected within a week's time.

RAJKUMAR FOR CHANDRANAGORE

Dr. N. V. Rajkumar, Secretary, Foreign Department. Indian National Congress, is expected to leave for Chandranagore on June 14 for a short visit.

OBSERVERS' LIST TO BE SENT TO INDIA GOVERNMENT

Schuman's Revelation In French Cabinet

PARIS, Jun 10 (PTI)

Foreign Minister Robert Schuman informed the French Cabinet to-day that the Government proposed to send the Indian Government a list of neutral observers to watch voting in the December referendum in French-Indian territories, writes PTI representative from Paris.

A Cabinet spokesman disclosed later that M. Schuman reviewed the whole situation in French establishments in India and stressed the Government's desire to use 'friendly methods" to settle the issue of whether they should join India or remain French.

A usually reliable source said to-day that a very friendly interchange of views had recently taken place between M. Schuman and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Indian Prime Minister. M. Schuman informed Pandit Nehru that the issue of the French establishments could not at all be considered a "political question."

The issue was one which could easily be settled between the two countries by ordinary diplomatic channels.

Pandit Nehru was said to have sent a personal message to M. Schuman fully reciprocating these friendly feelings and stating that he would be sending a personal representative to Pondicherry to smooth out difficulties.

This personal message and the recent visit to Pondicherry of Mr. P. A. Menon as a special representative had created a very favourable impression here, the source said.

Mahe Surprise For Observer Anderson

CALICUT, June 11 (API)—M. Holger Anderson, one of the two observers nominateld by the Vice-President of the International Court of Justice who arrived in Mahe on June 9, left today for Chandranagore. On his way he is expected to visit Bangalore and Mysore.

A deputation on behalf of the citienzs of the French settlement waited on M. Anderson here yesterday and presented him with a memorandum requesting him to "go round the town and see things for youself.' The deputation also requested the observer to meet some of the local leaders who had fled from the colony, as also those behind prison bar.

It is learnt M. Anderson expressed surprise that some persons had been in jail for over eight months without being tried.

Asked if he would be present during the referendum in December M. Anderson said he was not sure.

GRUESOME FIND

AMBALA, June 11 (API)—Five persons including a woman and a child were found dead in a pool of blood near the Ambala city railway station early this morning.

It is alleged that one of the dead, owner of a brick-kiln, had reprimanded his 'Gurkha chowkidar' for neglect of duty. Four Gurkhas visited him last night but all of them were missing in the morning when the bodies of the kiln-owner and his four relatives were discovered.

NEW DELHI, June 11 (A.P.I.): Two seats will be reserved in Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad, from July, 1950, for students coming from the Commonwealth and foreign countries generally, it is learnt here. The students may be Indians or original inhabitants of these countries.

INDIA GOVERNMENT TO PURCHASE WORLI BUILDING

Communications Advisory Body Discusses Air Mail Delays

NEW DELHI, June 11 (A.P.I.).

THE Standing Advisory Committee, attached to the Ministry of Communications, today examined the all-up mail scheme and the question of postal delays and suggested more effective supervision over the sorting procedure and simplification of the system.

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Communications Minister who presided over the meeting, pointed out that as the result of the all-up mail scheme the average weight of mail, carried by air before April 1 had increased from 4,500 lbs. a day to 16,260 lbs. a day now.

The Committee appreciated the fact that delays were inevitable in the initial stage and felt that with more rigid supervision, the Post and Telegraph Department would achieve the degree of efficiency and speed that was expected of the service.

PURCHAGE OF WORLI BUILDING

The Committee approved the purchase of a building belonging to the Asian Air Associates Factory at Worli in Bombay for the Bombay Telephone Workshops at a cost of Rs. 19.37 lakhs After inclusion of about Rs. three lakhs for machinery; Rs. 1.2 lakhs for electric installation and compensation, the total non-recurring expenditure will amount to Rs. 29.5 lakhs while the annual recurring expenditure will be Rs. 1.45 lakhs.

The Committee agreed to the construction of wireless transmitting and receiving stations at the Civil Aerodrome at Gauhati at a cost of Rs. 4,42,230

MR. HOMI DAJI'S RELIEF WORK FOR DESTITUTES

Mr. Homi F. Daji, the energetic social worker of the city, has published the audited report, for 1948, of his Relief Fund to help poor infirm and invalid Parsis. The amount received during the year was Rs. 6,880 (including Rs. 1,235 as donations). This added to the previous year's balance on hand of Rs. 1,381 made up the total of Rs. 8,115. Out of this a sum of Rs. 6,580 was spent for supplying foodgrains, Rs. 402 for medicines, Rs. 424 for meeting rent arrears, and Rs. 64 for printing bill. Mr. Daji is continuing his useful work single-handed of helping the poor and the derelict whose needs are enquired into by personal visits at the very doors of the relief seekers. Sympathisers are requested to send remittances to Mr. Homi F. Daji at Ukaji Building, Grant Road. Among those who get relief are very poor persons, widows and destitute persons with many children to be supported.

Revolt In Arab League

Iraq Move For Sacking Azzam Pasha

CAIRO, June 11, (PTI-Reuter): Mizahem-el-Pachachi, special envoy of the Iraqi Premier, Nuri-es-Said Pasha, has arrived here to discuss with the Egyptian Premier Abdul Hady Pasha differences between Iraq and the Arab League Secretariat. He hoped to pave the way for a meeting of the Iraqi, Egyptian and Lebanese Prime Minnisters to "frame a new Arab policy".

Arab circles here thought Iraq was pressing for an amendment of the Arab League Charter and the dismissal of the League's Secretary, Azzam Pasha. The Iraqi Foreign Minister, Dr. Fadhil Jamali charged Azzam Pazha last month with "assuming authority" outside the League Council and "Dabbling in politics".

Differences among member states of the Arab League arose after the failure of concerted action during fighting in Palestine.

"ALL UP" AIR MAIL SCHEME

P. And T. Chief Confers In Madras

MADRAS, June 11, (A. P. I.): Lt.-Col. N. Sherrard Smith, Director-General, Post and Telegraphs, arrived in Madras this afternoon by air from Bombay. During his stay in the city, he will scrutinise the sorting arrangements at the general post office and ascertain at first had the difficulties experienced by the sorters under the "all up" air mail scheme.

Mr. Smith will leave for Calcutta on June 14.

Lt.-Col. N. Sherrard Smith had preliminary talks with the Post-Master-General, Madras, regarding the all-up air mail scheme.

During his three-day visit here the Director-General will inspect the post and telegraph installations in the city.

Mr. Smith told the A. P. I. that Madras was very well situated with regard to the "All up" air scheme and the suspension of the night air mail did not affect the province much.

Lt.-Col. Smith said he was going to scrutinise the afternative routing arrangements resulting from the suspension of the night air mail and satisfy himself that conditions were not much affected as a result thereof.

VYSHINSKY-ACHESON TALKS OVER DINNER TABLE

PARIS, June 11, (PTI-Reuter): The three Western Foreign Ministers held a 90-minute policy co-ordination discussion in the French Foreign Office in preparation for tomorrow's full session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky spent the day considering yesterday's virtual Western rejection of his proposal that a German peace treaty drafted in three months and occupation troops withdrawn within a year.

Tonight M. Vyshinsky was giving a dinner in honour of the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson.

Conference circles hoped the two Ministers might seize the occasion for "off the record" talks paving the way for a last Big Four attempt to establish some limited agreement, at least for Berlin, which would lessen the tension of the past year.

Bombay Council By-Election

HUBLI, June 11 (API)—Mr. N. C. Desai, one of the two candidates for the by-election to the Bombay Legislative Council from the Dharwar-cum-Karwar constituency, has withdrawn from the contest. In a statement to the press, he appealed to his supporters to vote for Mr. G. N. Desai, the other candidate. The by-election will be held on June 13.

Jute Quota To Syria To Be Increased

NEW DELHI, June 11 (A.P.I.): The Government of India has decided to increase the jute goods quota allotted to Syria for the half-year ending June 25, 1949, from 2,000 tons to 2,500 tons, the Ministry of Commerce announced today.

England's Confident Start In First Test

HUTTON KNOCKS UP FIRST TEST CENTURY AGAINST NEW ZEALAND

LEEDS, June 11. (PTI-Reuter: Although their two premier batsmen Len Hutton and Denis Compton made centuries in the first of the season's cricket tests here to-day. England may not be entirely satisfied with the opening day's performance against New Zealand. The close score was 307 for five wickets and it can be borne in mind that the New Zealand attack was confined to four bowlers.

When England won the toss on a perfect batting wicket therefore, things were in favour of the home side but the bowlers can be said to have been successful up to a point in pinning the England batsmen down in order to minimise the risk of a New Zealand defeat.

Much will depend, of course, on how good England's bowlers prove themselves in this three-days match.

Hutton spent four hours five minutes over his fifth century of the season and Compton was half an hour less in getting his fourth during which incidentally he joined Hutton and John Langridge in reaching his 1,000 runs for the season.

The fact that they took those times, however, indicates the good bowling, Cowie in particular maintaining his energy and zeal remarkably well during long spells to have figures of four for 104 in 36 overs, six of which were maidens.

The most spirited scoring was that of England's captain, George Mann's for he made 38 in 45 minutes.

Thirty thousand people watched today's play which produced receipts of £3,719.

Dull skies early to-day here began to clear three hours before the First Test Match between England and New Zealand was due to start. New Zealand have never before played a test match in Yorkshire, but there was every indication that a big crowd would be present. A queue began to form outside the grounds last night. Tests at Leeds usually have contained a rare amount of incident and excitement and for either side to win this game inside three days bold tactics all round seemed essential.

Teams:—ENGLAND—F. G. Mann (Captain), W. J. Edrich, T. E. Bailey, Len Hutton, Cyril Washbrook, Denis Compton, Alec Bedser, Jack Young, Godfrey Evans, A. Wharton, W. E. Hollies, with Alan Watkins twelfth man.

NEW ZEALAND:—W. A. Hadlee (Captain) W. M. Wallace, M. P. Donnelly, Bert Sutcliffe, J. Cowie, V. J. Scott, F. B. Smith, G. O. Rabone, F. L. Mooney, T. B. Burtt H. B. Cave with J. Reid twelfth man.

By the time the gates were opened there were long queues at all entrances and within a few minutes all the best seats were occupied and there were few vacant spaces apart from those seats which had been reserved several months ago.

Road traffic in Leeds was heavy and all types of vehicles continued to arrive at the ground. Half an hour before the start there were about 20,000 people inside the ground and they saw the Newzealands indulge in early practice on the outfield.

Every seat was taken when the captains went out to toss while thousands of other spectators faced the prospect of standing throughout the day.

Mann spun the coin but Hadlee called incorrectly and so England started the batting on a pitch which had all the appearance of being perfect.

Both Cowie and Cave were made to realise it was expensive to bowl to Washbrook on the leg stump and he quickly reached double figures, getting one half volley from Cowie to mid-wicket for the first boundary of the match. The ball travelled fast on the outfield which has a downward slope at one part of this circular Headingley ground.

Before the score had reached 20, however, England lost their first wicket with Washbrook caught off Cowie by Sutcliffe.

England looked like making the good start necessary to build up a big total but at 17, Washbrook touched a very good length ball from Cowie with the inside edge of his bat to be snapped up by Sutcliffe at short fine leg a few inches from the ground.

This was a bad start but Edrich joined Hutton who, scoring faster than at the start, reached 29 out of 56 scored in the first 90 minutes. Rabone had taken over the attack from Cowie while Cave changed ends but he later gave way to Burtt, the stock leftarm slow bowler.

Most of the scoring was made off Cave, who conceded thirtyfour runs in eleven overs before Rabone replaced him. He conceded seven in his first over of offbreaks and then changed from round to over the wicket and the batsmen found him more difficult to get away. New Zealand could be congratulated on keeping England to a slow scoring rate and Burtt in particular bowled cunningly to a packed offside field to concede only two singles in his first five overs.

Hutton sent Rabone's offbreak through the covers for four and when Cowie returned he was punished when Edrich twice hit him straight for fours off the back foot. Then in Cowie's next over Edrich was nearly cut when he edged a ball to slips where Rabone appealed for a catch but the umpire gave the benefit to Edrich. At lunch the pair had put on sixty-five but another feature was Burtt's nine overs for only seven runs including one boundary by Hutton just before the interval.

Edrich resumed after lunch as if intent on aggression, sending Burtt to the boundary and then opening his shoulders against Cowie. This enterprise, however, did not last long for in Cowie's second over Edrich tried to drive a ball short of good length, but edged a catch to fourth slip where Donnelly took it cleanly with his left hand outstretched. This wicket fell with the total at 92.

Hutton reached 52 out of 105 with an offdrive which could be taken as a model in any test book on batsmanship and he received a rapturous acclamation.

SCORE BOARD

ENGLAND (1st Innings).

Hutton c Sutcliffe b Cowie	101
Washbrook c Sutcliffe b Cowie	10
Edrich c Donnelly b Cowie	36
Compton not out	103
A. Wharton b Cowie	7
Mann c Scott b Burtt	38
Trevor not out	6
Extras	6
Total (for 5 wkts)	307

Fall of wickets:—1 for 17; 2 for 92; 3 or 194; 4 for 214; 5 for 273.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	C	M	R	W
Cowie	36	6	104	4
Cave	27	5	85	0
Radlee	18	7	56	0
Burtt	33	15	56	1

Water Polo In Bombay

BENARES SIDE BEAT CUSEROW BAUG

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Saraswati Swimming Club of Banares commenced their Waterpolo engagements with a six goals to one win against Cusrow Baug. The match was played at the Golwalla Baths, Backbay and we have still to see the visiting side put up a better exhibition against Bombay's crack sides.

The honour of this evening's game goes to Chatterji, the goalgetter for the Banares side who netted on five occasions and also scored a hat-trick. Chaudhri scored the sides sixth goal. J. Khajotia reduced the margin for Cusrow Baug. The score at half time was two goals to nothing.

"REFRESHER" WINS MANCHESTER CUP

Photo-Finish Decides Winner

MANCHESTER, June 11 (PTI-Reuter)—Mr. Stanhope Joel's Refresher won the Manchester Cup here this afternoon after the judge consulted Photo Finish. Mr. H. Jone's Fighter Command was second and Mrs. G. Lambton's Summer Shower third. Nine ran.

Betting: 8-1 Refresher, 5-1 Fighter Command and 20-1 Summer Shower. Crown Watts was 3-1 favourite.

Won by short head with one and a half lenths between second and third.

Spotmaster did not run and J. Gomez and not P. Evens rode Summer Shower otherwise runners as probables.

CALCUTTA SOCCER

CALCUTTA, June 11 (API)—The two matches played today in the First Division Calcutta Football League resulted as follows:—

E. I. Railway Sports Club 3, Calcutta F. C. 2,

Rajasthan 2, Calcutta Garrison 1.

E. I. Railway and Rajasthan secured two full points each at the expense of Calutta F.C. and the Calcutta Garrison, respectively.

Mewalal, the Railway centre forward, performed the hat-trick and enabled his side to win after being two goals down in the first half. Calcutta was on top all through the match and gave the Railway a hard time. All the five goals in the match were headed in by opposing forwards. Barker and Falcorner scored for Calcutta.

Rajasthan obtained two quick goals through S. Ghose in the first half in their match against Calcutta Garrison. The latter reduced the margin from a penalty kick in the twenty first minute through Antalal. Rajasthan's third goal came after the interval through Gargari.

PAREL FOOTBALL

BOMBAY Saturday.

The following are the results of the matches played at Parel ground in the Junior Division of the Harwood Football League:—

SECOND DIVISION—Khandoba Vijaya 4, (Khanderao, Ramdas, Pandurang, Pinto) Young Comrades 2 (Fernandes, D'Souza).

G.I.P. Rly. 'B' (Aguiar 2, Nakwa, D'Souza) Globe Sports 'A' 1 (Ramchandra).

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

5-45 p.m.—Trades vs St. Francis Goans (First Division Harwood League).

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel

4-40 p.m.—Tata 'A' vs Asbestos Cement.

5-40 p.m.—Dockyard 'A' vs General Motors (First Division Indian League).

G.I.P. Rly Ground, Parel

4-30 p.m.—Goa Stars vs. Young Challengers.

5-30 p.m.—Pdr. Angelo vs Mazagaon Institute.

WATER POLO

Golwalla Baths

10 a.m.—Saraswati Club, Banares vs Golwalla Baths.

TATA'S FORWARDS HAVE A FIELD DAY

Amateurs Lose Easily In Harwood League

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TATA'S had a field day at goal scoring for they netted six goals against one scored by their opponents Bombay Amateurs in the First Division of the Harwood League at the Cooperage this evening.

Spectators saw thrilling soccer quite a change from the drab matches that were witnessed in previous weeks. Both Tata's goalie and the Amateurs goalie were knocked out for a short time, but returned after medical attention. Rain interfered with play in the second half and both teams booked in this half were not quite at home. The Amateurs had many fine openings but they failed to make materialize.

Tata's opened their scoring account in the fifth minute of play sensationally when Balan, their right winger took a half blooded drive from an angle at goal, the ball hit the crossbar, rebounded into play where Anantram the left winger pushed to Menezes who made no mistake to open Tata's account.

A minute later, Bhoja, the Bombay Amateurs goalie was injured when Peter Ferrao, Tata's spearhead in attack stepped on him and injured him on the arm Bhoja returned a few minutes later after medical attention. Puthran, the left back deputized for him.

In the twelveth minute Tata's goal had a narrow escape when due to a silly clearance by Diago a goal nearly resulted for D'Costa the goalie was also beaten by Mandon, the Amateurs left in. Just on time and on the goal line Shetty kicked clear. A minute later a free kick came the Amateurs way. The kick taken by D. M. Mandon from 30 yards outside goal was low and D'Costa saved with difficulty.

Five minutes before the call of half time Tata's got their second goal from a well placed low kick by Anthony Braganza after Basil Menezes had sent in a well directed pass. Amateurs undaunted attacked and two narrow misses were averted due to some really brainy saves by Tata's custodian D'Costa. Roy, Amateurs right outer had an open chance of beating custodian D'Costa, but once again another remarkable save was affected. Tata's crossed with a two nil lead.

Early on resumption, on the rain soaked field, after the heavy downpour during the interval, Tata's forged further ahead when Balan passed along the line and Peter Ferrao sent in a close in shot that gave Bhoja, the Amateurs goalie no chance whatsoever to get his hands to the ball.

Tata's goal was having a nervous time, when three penalty corners against them proved dangerous and it was only on the third occasion that D'Costa feverishly saved what appeared to be a turning ball. Bombay Amateurs were rewarded in the nineteenth minute of the second period when Roy sent across a beautiful pass which Sheshappa, the right outer made no mistake with shooting past D'Costa.

Bhoja, the Amateurs goalie brought off a two remarkable saves when single handed Peter Ferrao shot and he saved. Then, again Anantram tried the rebound but even that was saved by Bhoja. Transferring play Amateurs, knocked out Tata's goalie D'Costa when he jumped to collect a ball and collided with V. K. Mandon. He was carried off the field and Peter Ferrao deputized for him. D'Costa returned soon. The indirect free kick against Tata's proved otherwise.

Basil Menezes gave Tata's their fourth goal when from thirty yards out he took a long shot which sailed straight into goal, Bhoja misjudging the ball. The very next minute Peter Ferrao culminated a solo effort with a beautiful goal. Basil Menezes scored Tata's sixth goal from what appeared to be an off side position. The Amateurs seemed to have slackened and the match fizzled out in a six goals to one win for Tatas.

THE TEAMS:—TATA'S "A":—D'Costa; Shetty, Papan; Diago, Krishnan, Damodar; Ananthram, Menezes, Peter Ferrao, Braganza A, Balan.

BOMBAY AMATEURS:—Bhoja; D. M. Mandon, N. C. Puthran; Bangera, Uchil, Ishwar; Roy V. K. Mandon, Sheshappa, Y. M. Mandon, Survana.

Referee:—J. Hewitt.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

RECRUITMENT OF DIRECT PERMANENT AND SHORT SERVICE REGULAR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS — INDIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

A limited number of Direct Permanent Regular Commissions and Short Service Regular Commissions in the Indian Army Medical Corps will be offered to Civilian Medical Practitioners in the near future. To be eligible for these Commissions candidates must.—

(a) be in possession of an Indian Medical Qualification recognised under Section 11 (i) of the Indian Medical Council Act.

Or

have a foreign medical qualification recognised by the Indian Medical Council.

(b) be nationals of India by birth or domicile, or a ruler or a subject of a state which has acceded to the Dominion of India.

Or

be persons in whose favour a declaration of eligibility has been issued by the Government of India;

(c) be in medical category 'A'.

2. Preference will be given to those with post-graduate qualifications.

3. DIRECT PERMANENT REGULAR COMMISSIONS

Candidates for these commissions must not have attained their 28th birthday on the date of application. This age limit may be relaxed up to 32 years in special cases where the individuals possess additional high post-graduate qualifications with experience. Candidates rejected for these commissions previously may apply if they have acquired post-graduate qualifications subsequent to their rejection.

4. SHORT SERVICE REGULAR COMMISSIONS

Candidates for these commissions must not have attained their 45th birthday on the date of application. This age limit may be relaxed in the case of Specialists of high merit and standing. Released Emergency Commissioned Officers of the I.AM.C. (Graduates only), Army in India Reserve of Officers (Medical), Indian Territorial Force, Auxiliary Forces (India) and Indian national released from the A.B.R.O. (M) and the Royal Army Medical Corps are eligible to apply. Candidates previously rejected for Direct Permanent Regular Commissions may apply for these commissions.

5. Applications on the prescribed form must be submitted in duplicate to the Director General Armed Forces Medical Service, Ministry of Defence. 'F" Block, New Delhi. so as to reach not later than 31 July, 1949

6. Copies of the application forms and terms and conditions of service can be had from the Office of the D.G.A.F.M.S. 'F" Block. New Delhi on furnishing details of medical qualifications, name of the University from which obtained, date of qualification and the Registration number. (4661)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

FOR SALE

(1) One Diutz Engine—56 B.H.P., 4 stroke, 3 cylinder, compress air starting type, Type A 3 M 220 Motor No. 54344042 Speed 750 R.P.M. Year 1938 Crank shaft broken.

(2) One Lister Engine 10 B.H.P. 4 stroke, Seven cylinder, cold start, 1000 R.P.M. coupled with 110 Volt D.C. 5 K.W. dynamo. Recently overhauled and in a very good working condition.

(3) One Petter Engine 20 B.H.P., 2 stroke, tween cylinder, atomic diesel Engine, 800 R.P.M., Ball bearing. One cylinder block cover broken.

(4) One Balless Morcom Engine, 20 B.H.P., 4 stroke, spark ignation engine, 300 R.P.M. In very good working condition.

(5) One 110 Volt Dynamo, 14 K.W., carrying capacity 121 amperes, 1240/1205 R.P.M., Excitation compound. ball bearing. In good working order.

(6) One 110 Volt dynamo 4.4 K.W., 110/165 volts, 40/27 Amperes, carrying capacity, Shund dynamo, 850 R.P.M. Ball bearing. In good working order.

(7) One 110 Volt Shund Dynamo 2.5 K.W., 600 R.P.M., carrying capacity 9.7/18 amperes. Ball bearing. In good working order.

(8) One 110 Volt Dynamo, 850 R.P.M., carrying capacity 16 amperes, Ball bearing. One field coil requires repairing.

(9) One 110 Volt Motor, 3/4 B.H.P., 2300 R.P.M. 100 to 110 Volt, 7,8 amperes, Cromton Ball bearing. In good condition.

(10) One 110 Volt Motor 3/4 B.H.P., 1425 R.P.M. 100 to 110 Volts, 7.5 amperes, Crompton. Almost all new.

Inspection at the Power House at Hathwa.

Apply with offers by 20th June, 1949, to

DEWAN HATHWA WARDS ESTATE,
Hathwa P.O.,
Dist. Saran, Bihar.
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B. DUTTA, B.A., F.R.E.S. (Lon.)
Soap Tr House, 3, Mango Lane, Dalhousie, Calcutta 1.

City Markets

Share Bazar

BOMBAY, June 11:

The local Share Bazar was officially closed today. Privately Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 1277|3 owing to details given about the increase of Rs. 18|- in Steel prices.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, June 11.

The local bullion market was quiet today with limited business. Professional operators were interested in transfer business. At the opening next settlement was quoted at a discount of Rs. 4/4 but later on the difference narrowed to Rs. 3/12.

At the opening Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 190 and after improving at Rs. 190/2 declined at Rs. 189/10. Spot Silver was placed at Rs. 189/12.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 116/4 and after improving at Rs. 116/12, steadied at Rs. 116/8. Next Settlement business was reported at Rs. 115/10 while Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 75/8.

Later on there was renewed buying and covering and final quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Silver Ready	189	12	0
Silver Jeth	189	14	0
Silver 9shad	185	14	0
Gold Ready	117	0	0
Gold Ashad	115	8	0
Sovereigns	75	4	0

ART SILK YARN.

BOMBAY, June 11.

120 Ready Italy	3	1	0
150 Ready Italy	3	5	0
120 Ready Japan	3	5	0
150 Ready Japan	3	5	3
150 D. Box June	660	0	0
150 D. Box July	670	0	0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, June 11.

Tata Ordinary 264-8; Tata Deferred 1277-8; Indian Iron 21-4; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 17-4; Bombay Dyeing 941-4; Central India 229-6; Gokak 253-12; Kohinoor 262-8; Simplex 169-6; Swadesi 284-6; Tata Powtr 1467-8; Associated Cement 134-6; Belapur 174-6; Bombay Burma (Old) 270; Scindia 13-15; Central Bank 81-12; New India 58; Tata 2nd Pref. 141-8

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, June 11.

The local produce market was steady today with moderate business in groundnuts and linseed. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality	38	10	0
Coromandal Ready	38	0	0
Bold Ready	38	2	0
June-July	38	3	0
August-September	37	7	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
Ready	25	12	0
LINSEED—			
Ready	29	8	0
June-July	29	4	0
August-September	28	15	0
GROUNDNUT OIL—			
Local Mills	21	2	0
Ready Mills	20	12	0
June	20	12	0
July	20	14	0
August	20	14	0
Linseed Oil	16	12	0
CASTORSEED OIL—			
First pressing quality	17	0	0
Castorseed oil Commercial quality	16	8	0

BRITISH EXPORTS REACH ALL TIME PRE-WAR HIGH

SOUTH PORT, June 10.

Mr. Harold Wilson, President of the British Board of Trade, today disclosed that British exports during May reached an all time post-war high but said imports increased as well. He emphasized May trade figures were still provisional. The figure for exports, Wilson said, of 151,500,000 pounds sterling was nearly 14,000,000 pounds sterling higher than April.

Imports in May increased to nearly 195,000,000 pounds, the highest on record. Wilson said that allowing for re-exports, Britain's unfavourable trade balance during May was about 38,000,000 pounds sterling compared with an unfavourable balance of 44,600,000 pounds sterling during April.

COPRA MARKET INACTIVE

NEW YORK, June 10.

The copra market remained inactive today with buyers not interested despite the lowering in selling schedules. June material was offered $5 lower at $150 per short ton with first half July quoted at $145 cif Pacific Coast.

In cocoanut oil prompt material was offered at $4 cents per pound, first half of July at 11-1/2 cents, straight July at 11-5/8 and first half of August at 11-1/2 cents per pound f.o.b. mills.

INDO-BRITISH STERLING TALKS

LONDON, June 10 (PTI-Reuter): The Treasury tonight announcing the opening of sterling talks between British and Indian Government's officials arising out of the financial arrangements of July 1949 said: These talks will be followed towards the end of the month by discussions between the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Cripps, and the Indian Finance Minister, Dr. John Matthai.

The Governor and the Governor designate of the Reserve Bank of India will be associated with these later discussion.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, June 10

KARNAK July	67.10—73
KARNAK November	56.65—27
ASHMOUNI June	44.26—25
ASHMOUNI October	44.50—22

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 10

July	1.94 1/2
September	1.94 7/8
December	1.96 1/4
March	1.90 3/4

DE-ALLOCATION OF COCOA BEANS

WASHINGTON, June 10.

The International Emergency Food Committee of the Food and Agriculture Organization today announced de-allocation of cocoa beans effective June 9th.

The Committee said that as a result of the recommendations of the IEFC Committee on cocoa in London, allocations are no longer needed.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 10

T T London on:—	
New York selling	4.0275
Montreal selling	4.0275
Zurich selling	17.34
Sweden selling	14.47
New York buying	4.0325
Montreal buying	4.0325
Zurich buying	17.36
Sweden buying	to 14.50

NEW YORK SILVER.

NEW YORK, June 10.

U. S. Price of Foreign Silver 71-1/2 cents.

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON, June 10.

Silver: Spot and Forward both 43-1/2 d. Gold: Bars Fine per oz. £8-12-3.

MOHWA SEED CAKE ASHES TO BE USED FERTILIZER

INDORE, June 10.

At present Mohwa cake left after pressing Mohwa seed by Oil Mills, is thrown into boiler as fuel. It has been ascertained from the Director, Plant Institute, Indore that the cake contains 20 per cent to 25 per cent soluble Phospheric Acid and Potash which are good fertilizers. The Industries Department, Madhya Bharat has, therefore, sent a circular to all the Oil Mills to collect the ashes of the cake to use it as fertilizer. It is hoped that this will be making use of a product which now goes waste.

WORTH STREET MARKET QUIET

NEW YORK, June 10.

Quiet trading prevailed in today's session of the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market. Converters believe the next two weeks will critically test the market since garment makers and piece-goods sellers are expected to reveal their buying policies in that time. After that mills begin summer vacations.

In wools, retailers were reportedly rushing to replenish summer suit stocks since there has been a long practice of "safe inventory."

FRIENDLY VISIT TO NEIGHBOURING COUNTRY

RAWALPINDI, June 11 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Pakistan's Prime Minister, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, who arrived here yesterday by air, described his forthcoming visit to Moscow as "a friendly visit to a neighbouring country", and expressed the hope that it would result in good for both Russia and Pakistan.

In an interview here, Mr. Liaquat Ali said, "I am looking forward with pleasure to the visit to Moscow, because it is Pakistan's policy to have friendly relations with all countries and make whatever contribution Pakistan can towards world peace and the progress of mankind".

Asked when he was expected to leave for Moscow, the Prime Minister said, "no date has yet been fixed. I have just returned after an absence of about one month, and, there are a number of important matters here which require consideration. But I hope to avail of the invitation as early as possible".

Questioned on the purpose of his visit to Rawalpindi, Mr. Liaquat Ali said that he had come to study and discuss various problems of the army in his capacity as Defence Minister.

Pak Minister Visiting U.S. Military Installations

WASHINGTON, June 10, (UPA):—Iskandar Mirza, Defence Secretary of Pakistan, arrived here today on the first stop of a month-long visit of United States military installations.

Mirza was accompanied by Ghulam Abbas, Financial Adviser to Pakistan Armed Forces.

Other members of the mission, including high-ranking army officials now in New York, will join Mirza later on his tour.

Mirza was asked by the United Press of America if he intended to military assistance from this Government.

Mirza said the only military assistance he sought was an increase of training facilities for the members of Pakistan Armed Forces. He remarked that 22 men from his country, now in the United States, were undergoing flight training and he hoped it would be possible to increase this number.

U. K. SHIPS HELD UP IN PORT SAID

Suspected Of Carrying Goods For Israel

PORT SAID, June 10 (PTI-Reuter): Egyptian authorities here have held up two Genoa-bound British ships, the 9,800 ton "Glenaoy' and the 7,485 ton 'Benmacohui, on suspicion of carrying goods for Israel.

They were compelled to unload their cargoes of raw hides.

A Dutch and a Swedish ship, bound for Genoa were also delayed.

The Swedish 'Doogabilla' 5,847 tons, and the Dutch 'Arendsherk', 8,052 tons had to undertake to return the blacklisted part of their wool cargo to Egypt within six weeks unless the Italian Government certified the goods were consumed locally.

The 'Doogabilla' was delayed 31

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, former Dewan of Travancore, left Bombay tonight by a TWA plane for Paris en route to London from where he will proceed the United States of America. Sir Ramaswami has been invited by American Universities to attend the East-West Philosophical Congress at which he will read a paper on "The Philosophic Basis of Indian Legal and Social Systems" and "Modern Developments in Hinduism". He will return to India after two months.

NO TITLES IN OFFICIAL INVITATIONS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has directed that no titles should in future be mentioned in official invitations etc., in so far as Indians are concerned, when any Government official holds any function at State expense.

NEW-BORN BABY OFFERED TO DEITY

Police Remove Infant To Hospital

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A CHUBBY little tiny tot, swatched in immaculate white wrappings crying incessantly before the Lingam of Lord Sankara in, the Datta temple Kalaram Mandir, Thakurdwar, Bombay, yesterday evening, interrupted the concentration of pious devotees who had come to the temple to worship.

The surprised crowd which could not solve the mystery of the infant's presence at the foot of the Lingam called in the police to unravel the conundrum.

The police promptly took possession of the unclaimed six-week-old female child, and removed it to the Motlibai Hospital where the baby is now under the care of a nurse.

The finding of the child at that particular spot in the circumstances in which it was noticed by the evening worshippers, though it had lain there for hours, has made the police suspect that it was the work of an unmarried mother. But the devotees who actually found the child have a different interpretation of the incident.

A Pandit well-versed in Hindu mythology explained the desertion of the infant by its mother as a sacred offering to Sankara as her humble dedication on 'Vad Savithri Purnima Day' which fell yesterday.

According to Hindu Mythology, on this Day Hindu women in Maharashtra assemble before the Vad tree (a sister plant of the Pipal tree) and offer prayers, mangoes and other seasonal fruits to the Vad tree which is believed to represent God Yama.

AGE OLD CUSTOM

This custom started, it is said, when Savitri who knew that her lover Satyavan would meet with sudden death on this day thousands of years ago followed him to the jungles where he had gone to fetch fuel wood. Here, praying to Yama. She sat in deep meditation under a Vad tree. As she prayed and prayed, Yama appeared to her in a vision. 'Ashta Putry Soubhagyavati Bhava' said Yama to her, giving her his blessings.

'Me Lord' said Savitri, "How will your prophecy that I should have eight sons come true?" "You have just now taken the life of my lover Satyavan."

She narrated to him that a minute before a serpent had bitten Satyavan and he fell dead.

Yama was cornered. He at once returned the life of Savitri's husband which he had just then taken. Satyavan was resurrected and they both married and lived happily thereafter.

To commemorate this mythological incident Hindu women make offerings to a Vad tree on the "Jayastha Poornima Day", which was solemnly observed by Hindu women in the city, yesterday.

But in the Datta temple it was not fruit that a woman worshipper had offered but her own infant child.

The Princess Street police are investigating to find out whether it was real offering to Sankara or whether it was an unmarried mother trying to get rid of an illegitimate child.

ECHO OF BRUCE STREET HOLDUP

Seven Suspects Discharged

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Fatehdin Alamdin, proprietor of the "Din Pictures", and six others who were arrested in January last on the suspicion of being involved in the well-known Bruce Street hold-up and since then remanded into police custody were ordered to be discharged by Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, today. The discharge was ordered in view of an application filed by the police, stating that there was no prima facie evidence against the accused.

Sixteen other accused involved in the same case, who were also put up before the same magistrate, were ordered to be further remanded into custody for a fortnight, pending police inquiries.

The police further stated before the magistrate, that Sher Mohmed, the chief accused involved in the case, was already arrested in Pakistan, and that arrangements were made to bring him to Bombay expeditiously.

Police Officer Remanded

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sub-Inspector, M. S. Kulkarni of the Bombay C.I.D., who was arrested on Thursday night for allegedly shooting to death one Baburao Ramchandra Desai and severely wounding the son of the deceased, was today refused bail by Mr. V. K. Muranjan, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court.

The accused was ordered to be remanded into custody of the Gamdevi Police pending further investigations.

DEPOSIT TURNS TO BE 'PUGREE'

BOMBAY, Saturday.

For the alleged acceptance of a "pugree" of Rs. 2,000, Shantaram M. Bhat was arrested by the Crime Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. on Wednesday last. He was produced today before Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, who ordered him to be released on a bail of Rs. 5,000.

According to the police the accused had accepted from one of the tenants of his building "Nootan Nagar" at Bandra, a cheque on the Grindlay's Bank Limited, for a sum of Rs. 2,000, over and above the amount payable to him as rent. The accused called this amount "deposit", but according to the police this was tantamount to the taking of a "purgee", and constituted an offence under the law.

ARRESTED FOR CARRYING ILLICIT LIQUOR

Six cycle tubes containing 2 gallons of illicit liquor were seized by Sub-Inspector D. K. Kulkarni of the Princess Street Police Station when, early this morning he stopped a well dressed young man and searched him on suspicion at Girgaum Road.

The police officer who was passing along the road saw the young man whose name was John Peter Fernandez come out of Sonapur Lane. As he was walking in a suspicious manner Sub-Inspector Kulkarni stopped and searched him and the tubes containing liquor were found tied to his chest. Fernandex was arrested. The police are making further inquiries.

ANTI-PROHIBITION CASES

The Prohibition Department of the Greater Bombay Police picked up 233 cases, arrested 133 persons and seized 317 gallons of illicit liquor, 3080 gallons of wash, six gallons of spirit and seven gallons of foreign liquor as a result of the raids carried out during the weeks ending June 2.

Attempt To Smuggle Illicit Liquor Foiled

EIGHT PEOPLE ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Attempts on the part of a gang of boot-leggers to smuggle illicit liquor into the city were foiled by a prohibition police party on Friday night. The policemen kept an all-night sharp look-out, and their efforts were rewarded when they succeeded in the early hours of Saturday morning in arresting eight smugglers. They seized two country craft, aboard which was found nearly 200 gallons of illicit liquor.

The police party was in charge of Inspector A. Newsland. The first craft was spotted at about midnight heading for Clark Basin. Promptly the policemen pursued it in their launch. When the craft was about a hundred yards from the shore five men were seen jumping out of it and swimming towards the shore. Soon Inspector Newsland, Sub-Inspector Jal and five constables jumped into the sea. After a great deal of struggle they succeeded in dragging the five men into the launch. All the arrested men were lodged in the Yellow Gate police lock-up.

Just at this hour another boat was seen heading towards Kasara Bunder. When the policemen approached the vessel three men jumped from it into the sea. They were captured after a hard struggle.

All the arrested men were put up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate who ordered them to be released on bail.

NO TAKING OVER CONTROL OF ARMY IN JAPAN

James Webb's Statement

WASHINGTON, June 10 (PTI-Reuter): The State Department said tonight no plan was being discussed for the department to take over control from the army in Japan as it will soon do in Germany.

A department spokesman made the statement to clarify what he described as "a misunderstanding" in the Japanese press of testimony by Mr. James Webb, Acting Secretary of State before, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

WANT OF DOCKING FACILITIES IN BOMBAY PORT

City Shipping Companies' Representation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Karmahom Continental Committee, on behalf of its affiliated shipping companies in Bombay, has telegraphically informed the Ministry of Transport, Government of India, New Delhi, that a state of emergency exists in the Bombay port as over 25 ships are waiting in the stream with consignments of cargo for want of docking facilities, it is learnt. The Committee maintains that the prevailing congestion in the docks is caused partly by the go-slow tactics adopted by labour.

Representatives of shipping companies, it is gathered, will meet Mr. M. Y. Sukthankar, Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, at Bombay on Monday to represent their difficulties occasioned by the dock congestion.

It is also learnt that British Shipping Companies in the city have cabled their head offices in London proposing an increase of 25 per cent in the existing freight charges to obviate the losses incurred by them due to the deteriorating situation in Bombay docks.

GUELPH, Ontario, June 11 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Mr. N. V. Naidu an Indian delegate was elected to the executive committee of the international federation of agriculture producers at its third annual Congress which ended here yesterday.

Mr. Herbert H. Hannan, President of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, was unanimously elected President.

REDS ACTIVE IN THAILAND

Suspected Chinese Help To Viet Nam

SINGAPORE, June 11 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Communist activity in Thailand (Siam) has recently become very marked, according to Siamese Police Chief Juang Charat Trakan Joson in an interview with the "Straits Times" Bangkok correspondent published here today.

The police had learned of a series of secret meetings between Chinese and Viet-Nam Communists, he said. Secret police in Bangkok and the provinces reported concentrations of well-armed Chinese and Viet-Nam Communists. Some were believed to have rocket guns.

Arms being supplied by Britain for the Siamese army's campaign against the Communists were due in Bangkok soon, he added.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

Completes 44th Year Of Existence Today

The Servants of India Society, which was founded by the late Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale in 1905 with the object of training national missionaries for the service of India without distinction of caste or creed completes the forty-fourth year of its existence to-day June 12.

The affairs of the Society are managed by the President, Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru, and the Council of the Society consisting of Mr A. V. Thakkar (Vice-President), Messrs. S. G. Vaze, R. R. Bakhale, P. Kodandarao, A. D. Mani, D. V. Ambekar (Secretary), Dinkar Desai and S. S. Misra.

During the year, the members of the Society who number 24 were active in a number of fields of public service. The President, Pandit Kunzru was a member of the Constituent Assembly.

Mr. L. J. Sahu, and Mr. A. V. Thakkar were members of the Constituent Assembly and took part in the proceedings on the framing of the constitution Mr. Dravid, the only surviving foundation member, who was the senior member of the C. P. Branch and had retired from the position on account of ill-health continued to help in the management of the affairs of the C. P. Branch.

Consequent on the partition of the Punjab, the Society's centre at Lahore had to be shifted to Ambala. Mr. Mani, who was active in the journalistic field was editor of "The Hitavada". He gave evidence before the Press Laws Enquiry Committee set up by the Government of India and pleaded for the repeal of the Indian Press Emergency Powers act.

Mr. S. G. Gokhale was editor of "The Dnyan Prakash" of Poona and a member of the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors conference. "The Dnyanprakash" completed its centenary on February 12 and the centenary was suitably celebrated by public organisations in Poona and Bombay.

Some of the members of the society were active in the sphere of Labour and Trade Union work. Mr. Bakhale was a member of the Wage Standardisation committee of the cotton industry in Bombay and a member of the wage board of the silk textile industry. Mr. Dinkar Desai who was the general secretary of the Bombay Seamen's Union which has a membership of over 10,000, along with other non-communists resigned from the A. I. T. U. C. in October, 1948, and took prominent part in the formation of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha. He is a member of the Working Committee of the new organisation.

SOCIAL SERVICE.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar continued to be the General Secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, the central organisation devoted to Harijan welfare work. Mr. Thakkar also continued his welfare work through the Bhil Seva Mandal of Dohad, the Banwasi Seva Mandal of the C. P. and in tribal welfare work in Assam and in the tribal tracts of Bihar. In this connection he toured extensively in the C.P., and in the integrated states.

An All-India organisation called the Adimjati Seva Mandal was formed in October 1948 with Dr. Rajendra Prasad as chairman. Mr. Thakkar is closely associated with it.

RURAL WELFARE WORK.

Some members of the society devoted their attention to rural welfare work. Mr. Sahu was connected with the activities of the Servindia Rural centre at Chowdwar where a leprosy clinic is being run. Mr. R. S. Gupte was in charge of the Society's rural centre in Shandurjana (Berar) where a child welfare centre, dispensary, maternity home and textile sections are maintained.

Members of the society were also engaged in the educational sphere. Mr. Kunzru was a member of the executive councils of the Allahabad, Agra, and Banaras Universities. He was elected vice-Chairman of the Executive Council of the Allahabad University.

Scouting was a branch of activity in which some members were engaged. Pandit Kunzru was the National Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association and Mr. Baipai, was its Organising Commissioner.

Mr. R. S. Misra took active part in the relief of distress in the Allahabad District which was badly affected by floods and Dr. Kakade was one of the secretaries of the Poona District Famine Relief Association.

The Society runs two newspapers "The Dnyanprakash" (Marathi daily of Poona) and "The Hitavada" (English daily of Nagpur). It also runs two printing presses—One in Poona and one in Bombay.

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Preserves, Beautifies And Nourishes Hair

Dresses Unruly-hair to Perfection

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LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON JULY.

NEW YORK, June 11.

The New York Cotton Market was closed today.

HAPUR MARKET RATES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HAPUR, June 11.

Wheat 19-8 21, Gram 14-8, Barley 13-8, Maize 14, Bajra 17-8, Juar 2[illegible] Guawar 12, Peas Ready 13-4, Bhadon 13-2, Arhar Ready 13-3, Urad 17, Moong 19, Masoor 13-4 16, Sarson 26-12, Taraseed 23 20-8, Mustardoil 74, Oilcake 8-12, Groundnut 17-8, Cottonseed 15-8, Oats 11, Gur 15, Fagun 10-3-9, Bardana Ready White 124, Red 100, Asuj 97, September 110-8.

Silver Ready 178-6, Future 177-6, Gold Ready 115-8, Future 114-12.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 10.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£78 7/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	105 3/16
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	112 1/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 and after	102
Chartered Bank of I A and China	10 9/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	91 3/4
National Bank of India	38

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5,764.

SINGAPORE PEPPER MARKET

SINGAPORE, June 10.

The pepper market was firm with sellers of black lampong quoting the price six dollars higher at 245 and white muntock seven dollars higher at 390 dollars per picul ex-godown. Sellers of white are inclined to hoard in view of very small arrivals and scarcity of local supplies. About 40 tons of black loose was reported sold at 240 dollars per picul.

HIGH AND LOW NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

NEW YORK, June 10.

	High	Low
NEW YORK		
July	32.94	32.86
October	19.19	29.10
December	28.95	28.87
March	28.84	28.78
NEW ORLEANS		
July	32.88	32.77
October	29.13	29.03
December	28.89	28.82
March	28.76	28.72

ARCTIC BREATHING DEVICE

MR. LOYAL GOFF, University of Maryland Physiology Department is shown entering the cold chamber at the Naval Proving Ground, Dahlgren, Virginia, wearing a special mask designed to conserve the great amount of body heat and mousture which in cold climates is lost through normal breathing.
The mask was developed by DR. NORMAN E. PHILLIPS and MR. GOFF. scientists in the Physiology Department at the University of Maryland. Mr. Goff remained in the chamber 30 minutes at a temperature of minus 68 degrees Fahrenheit with the thermometer (shown protruding from the bottom of the mask) registering a plus 58 deg. Fahrenheit as the temperature intake of the air at the mouth.
The mask is considered successful as the wearer felt quite comfortable, while a man who was not wearing the mask had to leave the test chamber after about fifteen minutes, because of the extreme oold.

SHORT COVERING IMPROVES N.Y. COTTON PRICES

Increased Selling In Wall Street Markets

NEW YORK, June 10.

COTTON: Further gains resulted early today under fairly active conditions in which urgent covering of near July commitments again provided the feature. This reflected tightness of the free supply situation due to the operation of Government loan. Leading Spot firms were chief sellers on advances.

Enthusiasm subsequently faded and prices eased under increased profittaking which was probably based on technical considerations. Buyers were also possibly halted by the general favourable crop and weather advices and absence of improvement in the export and textile situation.

After dipping below the previous close for most positions, with weekend caution accentuating the current lack of stimulation, the market finally firmed again. Renewed modest covering demand for near July found sellers again holding back contracts, and new crops rallied sympathetically. The market closed very steady. Sales are estimated at 150.000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

July	32.91+06
July highest	32.94+09
July lowest	32.86+01
October	29.16+02
December	28.95+03
March	28.83+03
May	28.65+01
Middling spot	33.77

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

July	32.83+05
October	29.09+02
December	28.88+04
March	28.75+04
Middling spot	32.80

WALL STREET MARKET

STOCKS: After the past few days' steadiness in face of mainly unfavourable business news, the stock market resumed the test of fractions market resumed the test of the past two years' lows under some increase in pressure and losses of fractions to a dollar or so were liberally distributed.

Sellers were attracted to rails by estimates that the coal stoppage will cut freight traffic 25 per cent next week. Steel noted the further effect of slower demand on various companies while department stores reflected the eight per cent drop in sales in the week ended June 4th from the same week last year. The averages were industrials 164.63 and rails 42.79.

With the industrial average at a new low for the year and rails within easy striking distance of the year's bottom, sellers were inclined to check operations. In the absence of appearance of bullish forces, however, prices fluctuated narrowly at or around the day's worst. Motors were unimpressed by the sharp rebound in United States Canadian production this week to 134.714 units. The market closed easy.

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO, June 10.

GRAINS: Prices latterly dropped, sometimes nearly two cents a bushel, after an early sharp advance. The late reaction was caused by increased commission house profittaking and rather heavy selling. Initial gains reflected additional rainfall in the south-west with reports of damage to the new winter wheat. The market is awaiting today's official estimate because Government's decision on whether to clamp rigid production controls on the 1950 wheat crop will depend on indicated production.

Behind The Headlines In Movies

(From Our Correspondent)

Film performers have long since learned to be on good terms with the prop lads, who can make life pretty miserable or even pretty good for a star on their okay list.

Bette Davis got such a break while making "June Bride." She detests the odor of insect disinfectant which had to be used and pictured in several sequences. The prop boys like Bette so they went out of their way to scent the stuff with essence of Gardenia.

Jane Russell is so Allergic to eggs she breaks out in a rash at the thought of them. Filming a breakfast sequence for "It's Only Money," she was called on to eat several. When George McGonigle, RKO props, heard of this he made synthetic eggs of apricot halves on thin, round slices of white bread. Looked like the hen's best effort and breaking out for Jane.

Heavy eating scenes which frequently require a dozen, or even more, takes are made easier by co-operative prop men. They can hide slices of apple among the potatoes. The fruit, of course, is much easier to take than quantities of starchier food. But, as in all cases, and eating player has to be on the prop's Okay list or he gets the whole bulky works.

Dressing Room As Standard

Give an actor a first-class dressing room and he'll overlook many other omissions, even low wages or poor parts. A dressing room and its appointments on a sound stage are actually considered the symbol by which a player's standing is appraised.

Now take the case of Mark Stevens, the 20th century-fox star who has been priping to such an extent recently that he has asked the company for his release. Mark says he is dissatisfied with his role in "Bandwagon" because it is inferior to that of several others. Intimates, however, trace Stevens' dissatisfaction to minor grievances—chiefly to the tawdry appearance of his small dressing quarters. In common with most other stars, the actor seems to feel that the quality of a dressing room is an index to his rating with the bosses.

Using the luxury of dressing rooms as a scale, Tyrone Power is most certainly rated by 20th-fox as its top male personality. Mr. Power has an oak-panel suite which lacks no convenience.

Soothsayers Too

Anyone with a flair for prophecy finds an eager audience with the superstitious screen folks, many of whom keep phrenologists, tea-leaf readers, and every other type of seer on their lists. Some of the bolder, and phonier, soothsayers manage to make their way right inside the movie gates, too.

Last week at MGM one of them caused a minor sensation by getting into Ann Miller's dressing romm on the "On the Town" stage and making some dour predictions bearing on the dancer's future. Ann was in a highly nervous state before someone ushered the old woman off the lot because, among many other things, Ann was advised she was going to be seriously ill and that Romance wouldn't come her way for at least three years.

Cold War In Films

They're breathing a bit easier at MGM this week because threat of a private little cold war between that studio and the Russians has practically blown over.

Tension began when casting got under way for "Red Danube" This is a melodramatic tale about the problems of British and Russian occupation in Vienna and the script called for one of the meanest villains ever dreamed up to play the red general constantly bickering with British Boss Walter Pidgeon. While not exactly appeasers, the MGM boys didn't want to arouse too much criticism from the Russians for unfairness, so the hunt began to corral to villain who could look just as big and just as handsome as Pidgeon when the two stood up there Yapping away at each other.

THE ACCUSER

"The accused" are everywhere about when Loretta Young is wearing this hair style—and they are men falling in love with her. Loretta co-stars with Robert Cummings in Hal Wallis' production in "The Accused."

Ethel Waters Back In Movies

NEGRO SINGER ALWAYS SAYS PRAYER BEFORE FILM SCENES

By Harold Heffernan

ETHEL WATERS, who almost faded from the American scene, is back these days singing spirituals and acting on a movie set.

"Mostly acting," she said. "I've got a character I love. A character that's me in a lot of ways and I die and go to the lord happy now."

Miss Waters, who has been living quietly since "cabin in the sky," plays Jeanne Crain's grandmother in "pinky," through which 20th century-fox plans to tell the controversial story of a Negro girl who passed as a white.

"I'm about the most honored woman I know because I was chosen for this part," Miss Waters said. "I think it was because I try to live like a good Christian and people respect me for my religious feelings. They'll listen to me and not resent what I have to say in this picture. The lady I play is a quaint old body with a lot of human dignity. The story is just things as they are. It's not propaganda. I knew, because I've felt them."

Miss Waters hopes "pinky" will bring her back into prominence and that she will be able to resume her stage and screen career.

"I've been doing some recitals--concerts, most people call them," she continued. "And singing some at night clubs, but now maybe the youngsters who never knew me back in the 'thirties will get to know me through this picture.

Problems Of Negroes

"And, above all, I'm grateful a film is being made which will show some of the problems of my people. I've come up against prejudice, of course, and I've been hurt, but I've never held it against anyone because the ones who hurt you don't any better. I've been treated mighty fine in the south just as I have in the north."

Just as Miss Waters did in the days when starring on broadway in "mamba's daughter," she whispers a prayer before going into a movie scene.

"I ask the Lord to help me," she said. "He's awful good to me, sometimes I ask too much, I know, and I guess I keep the Lord too busy."

"Pinky" climaxes a career that began in 1917 when Miss Waters sang at the Lincoln theatre in Baltimore for nine dollars a day.

"That was a heap of money," she recalled. "My folks were good people but poor. I'd stolen food to keep alive when I was a child.

"When I was 17, I was working as a Chambermaid for a hotel in Philadelphia. I got dol. 4.75 a week. One night I went with some other girls to a night club where they were having a Holloween party and they coaxed me into singing. Singing was one of the thing I'd done the best. I was always singing. From the time I could talk, I was singing."

Two youthful impresarios heard her, signed her up and booked her into the Baltimore theatre for her first professional appearances. After that she sang often, mostly in honky-tonk night clubs and theatres in the south.

Get Hot Or Get Out!

"I didn't like the double-meaning songs but whenever I'd try to sing something serious or sweet, they'd tell me to get hot or get out," she said.

Miss Waters was singing in a cellar night spot in harlem when the plantation club in midtown New York hired her and it was there that she created a sensation singing "dinah."

One broadway play followed another. Her first, in 1927, was "African" and then "Blackbirds," "Rhapsody in Black," "as Thousands Cheer" with Clifton Webb and Helen Broderick; "At Home Abroad," with Beatrice Lillie, and "Mamba's Daughter." She was also in "Cabin in the Sky" but considers "Mamba's Daughters" as her greatest.

"After that one, I just wanted to put myself away and retire," Miss Waters said. "I didn't want anything to spoil it. That is, I wanted to put myself away until this 'pinky' came along and I was asked to play the grandmother. If it comes out as I hope, I will have all the happiness I can hold."

Miss Waters reputedly earned more than dol. 1,000,000 on Broadway and became the owner of several apartment houses in Harlem. Her income was further swelled by motion pictures. Born in Chester, Pa., the Daughter of John Wesley and Louise Tar Waters, she lived in Philadelphia until her professional career began.

Miss Waters chose her own sons for "pinky"—"Deep River" and "When the Saints Come Marching In."

"Those are my favourites," she said. "They fill my heart to bursting. I sing them all the time around the house—and even the neighbors don't mind none at all."

AFTER ALY-RITA WEDDING

Prince Aly Khan and Rita Hayworth, with some of their Indian guests after their wedding in Vallauris, France.

Hollywood Sights And Sounds

(From Our Correspondent

Betty Grable is the favourite film star in China, according to Otto Preminger who has just come back from there. And according to Italian director Roberto Rossellini, La Grable is more popular in Italy than any of the native product.

* * *

It is amazing that tyrone power gets a leading lady in "the Black Rose", Cecile Aubrey, who is completely without motion-picture experience except for a bit in a French film. Cecile is 18, blue-eyed and blonde. Maybe that's all she requires.

When Roy Rogers and Dale Evans complete "The Golden Stallion" late next month, they will take it easy and sit on their incomes for the rest of the year. And a very fancy income it is! Including tieups radio, records and pictures, the pair between them earn around dol, 700,000 annually.

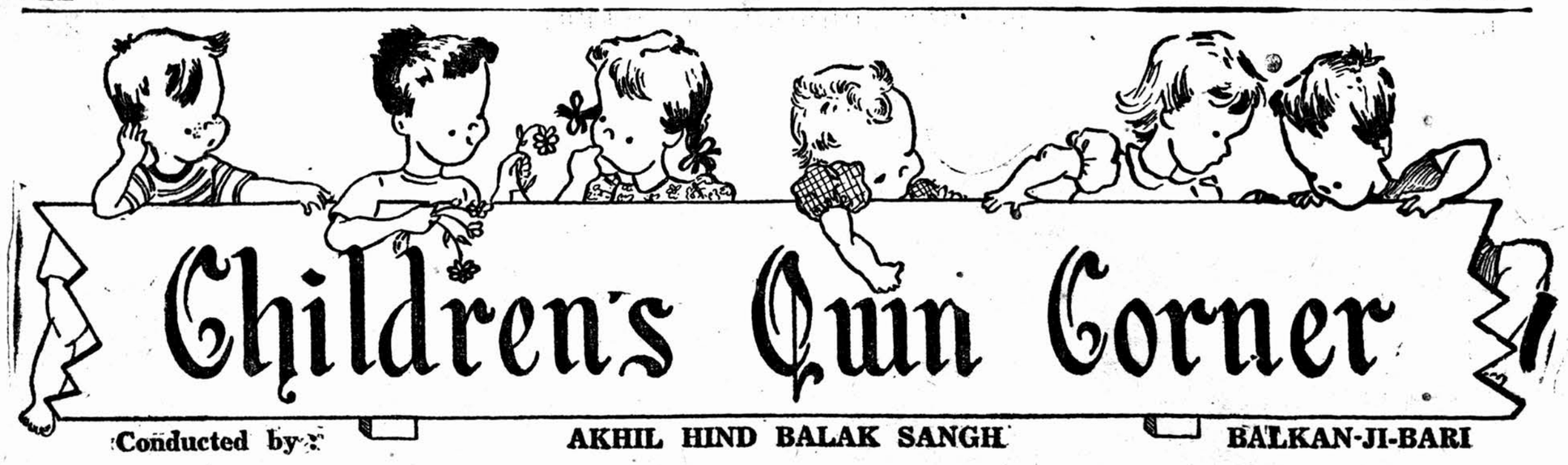
* * *

Orson Welles is offering practically everyone in Hollywood roles in his forthcoming 'Othello' picture in Paris Big catch is: Orson is not offering dollars in payment of services. I understand he hasn't any. I'm told Orson believes it is enough glory to work in a Shakespearean play. But you can't pay the rent with glory.

* * *

Rod Cameron has discovered Marie Windsor—or vice versa. Anyway, the romance has reached the third-degree burn stage. 'I've heard more men rave over Marie than over almost anyone else here.

Cary Grant's girl, Betsy Drake, breaks down for the first itme and admits to me the possibility of marriage with Cary. When I put the question to Betsy she said, "First of all, Cary has to put on weight and finish his picture. Then I have to finish 'Bandwagon.' Then, I suppose, eventually we will get married." When I ask for, 'How does Cary look these days"? Betsy replies, "He's gained some weight, but I like him fine this way. I'd like him any way, even if he walked around with his head under his arm."



Children's Own Corner

Conducted by: AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH BALKAN-JI-BARI

Mr. Portly and Tinkle enjoyed having tree-climbing races, and they preferred apple trees because there were plenty of stout criss-cross branches which made getting up and down easier.

But sad to relate, after a while Mr. Portly became rather conceited and showing-offish about his climbing because being younger and lighter than Tinkle he often beat him.

Then one day a grey girl tabby called Smoke challenged him to a race up a slender tree in the front garden.

Up its trunk raced Smoke, and up went Mr. Portly, claws-a-licketing, and quite, quite sure that he would win. Up they went into the thinner, bendy branches near the top until at last Mr. Portly out-distanced Smoke and got to the highest perch And there he sat, purring with pride.

Presently Smoke's mistress called her home to dinner, and down she scrambled

Then Ann called Mr. Portly home to dinner. But when he stretched out a paw to climb down, the branches rocked and danced so that he suddenly felt he dare not.

So he cried to Ann to climb and fetch him But of course she could not. Nor could Christopher. Nor could anyone because the branches were so thin. And up there he had to stay till Daddie came home.

However Daddie soon had a plan. He got the spray he used for spraying the fruit trees, and while he pumped water through its hose, the children held the nozzle so that the water squirted right up the tree, beside but not on Mr. Portly

Then, just as Daddie expected, Mr. Portly said to himself: "I simply must have one more try, or I'll be getting wet in a minute."

So, without more ado, he let go the branch he was on, and jumping and sliding and bumping, he got safely to the ground.

And he's never climbed that slender tree since!

* * *

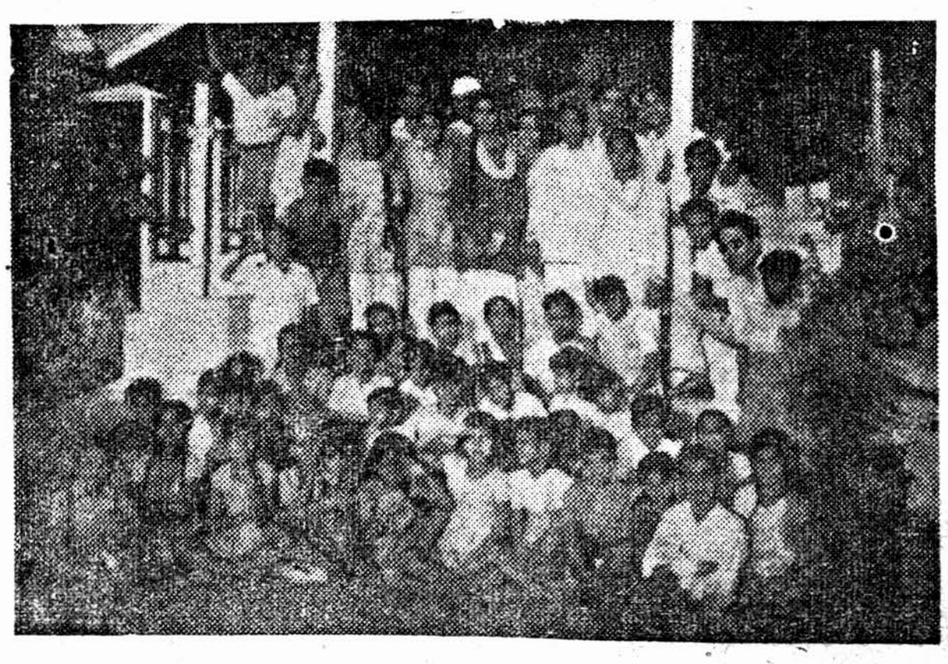
COLLEGE GOES BY ROAD

Schoolboys in any land would think it great fun to help to move their college buildings 15 miles by road.

Tupou College has 360 Tongan boys in residence and ten tutors on the staff. How to feed such a large family was a problem for the college authorities, because there was not enough ground near at hand to grow native food crops. So when it was decided to move the college to a new site which had 780 acres of farm land the boys and tutors were keen to do as much of the work as they could.

Houses were pulled down and loaded on to lorries by boys, taken 15 miles by road and unloaded by another squad of boys. Then carpenters put it the sections of houses together again.

The new Tupou College has arisen 11 miles from the capital of the Kingdom of Tonga, a seaport town with the pretty name of Nuku'alofa.



Displaced children having a happy time on Juhu beach.

It is really an agricultural college, and the 360 boys are kept busy in the college food gardens in order to grow the vegetables they need.

Tupou College is trying to teach Tongan boys to be good farmers and to be skilful in caring for animals.

* * *

THE FILMS WE LIKE.

An inquiry, made in nine counties, into the sort of films that appeal to children has revealed that their favourites appear to be comedies, animal pictures, or films about cowboys and detectives. The pictures that are least popular with children are stated to be love stories, news reels, documentaries (non-fiction films) and educational films.

We cannot, perhaps, expect educational films to compete with Dick Barton, but the minority who prefer the educational films are probably those who will be the leaders when all are grown up and gone out into life.

The County Councils Association which organised this inquiry, has two wise suggestion about films and young people. The first, that an independent body should be appointed to certify which films are suitable for children; and the second, that films should be classified as those from which children should be excluded whether or not they are accompanied; those specially appropriate for children; and those for universal exhibition.

* * *

GIVING GLAMOUR TO GOODNESS

Young people who get into trouble with the law were the subject of a recent conference in London attended by representatives of many bodies.

The Minister of Education wisely pointed out that 98 out of every 100 children never come to the notice of the police at all.

The real problem, he said, is how to guide the energy of the child into good channels rather than bad—towards healthy adventure rather than toughness and gangsterdom.

One of the best ways of doing this, he continued, is to attach "glamour" to goodness rather than to badness. "It is in the nature of children to worship heroes, and if we can provide the right kind of leadership and give the children something worth while to do and something worth while to imitate, we shall be well on the way to solving the problem."

* * *

BRIEF ENCOUNTER

He that gets money before he gets wit,
Will be but a short while master of it.

* * *

HARD TASK

Sammy Simple was writing a letter to a friend when his Mother looked over his shoulder.

"What awful grammar!" she exclaimed.

"I know," said Sammy. "But how can I write grammar with a pen like this?"

* * *

BALKAN-JI-BARI.

You are all most welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari. The organisation has its centres thoughout India. Whenever you like, you can visit any of these. And even if you cannot find a centre anywhere, you can join the organisation directly.

Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms of the Balkan-ji-Bari, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21. He will be glad to hear from you always.

JAI HIND!

CONTRACT

By HOWARD SCHENKEN AND RICHARD L. FREY

When you have a part score, it is permissible to shade an opening bid of one notrump. This has two great advantages. It makes it more difficult for the opponents to compete since they must enter the bidding at the two level. It also tells your partner your full strength and the balanced nature of your distribution, so that if the opponents do compete he can double with comparatively little strength.

At love score, the only hand which justifies the overcall of a one notrump bid is a strong distributional hand with plenty of solid winners in the trump suit In this case, however South was pressed to bid two hearts because he didn't want to let the opponents convert their partial into a cheap game. West's double was, of course the correct bid. In fact, even without the club king he could afford to double two hearts.

West opened his fourth best diamond. East's ten forced declarer's ace. South returned a diamond won by East's king and East led back the spade king, then led a low spade permitting West to make his ten and ace. West then led the diamond queen which South ruffed.

Declarer led a low trump. West was suspicious of this play, but a little recapitulation made it clear that South could not have passed if he held the heart ace-king and the diamond ace. so West ducked and allowed East to win with the king. East returned the club jack. South's queen fell to West's king, and on West's club return through dummy's ten, East took the ace and nine. West still had to make a trick with his guarded heart queen so the penalty totalled 700 points and gave East-West a comfortable profit over bidding their own game—plus leaving the opponents at the disadvantage of competing with a part score on the next deal!

Neither side vulnerable.
East-West 60 on score.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ 9 7 6
♡ J 8 3
◇ J 9 5 4
♣ 10 3 2

WEST
♠ A 10 8
♡ Q 7 5
◇ Q 7 6 3
♣ K 5 4

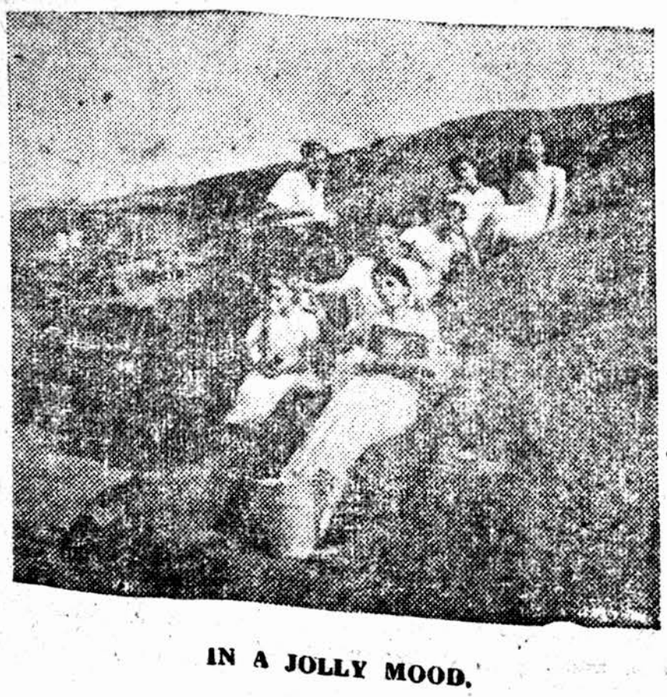
EAST
♠ K Q 4 3
♡ K 6
◇ K 10 2
♣ A J 9 8

SOUTH
♠ J 5 2
♡ A 10 9 4 3
◇ A 8
♣ Q 7 6

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
Pass	Pass	Pass	1 N.T.
2♡	Dbl.	All Pass	

ENJOYING THE LOAF



IN A JOLLY MOOD.

Talking of Books—

Censorship Of Plays

SHAVIAN REMEDY

"What is a censor of plays? He is an official of infinite wisdom, infallible judgment, and encyclopaedic erudition, for whom time does not exist. That is, a fiction that can never come to life. Nevertheless, the Lord Chamberlain, the Pope and others have been appointed censors and are supposed to be functioning as such. They are not so functioning. They never read plays." Writes G. Bernard Shaw in a letter to the London "Times Weekly"

"If the Lord Chamberlain, or the Archbishop of Canterbury, or the Lord Chief Justice, or the Poet Laureate, or any other mortal creature were to attempt to read and judge all the plays written, he would have to discontinue every other activity, and, for 16 hours a day, do nothing but read plays. He would soon be so far in arrear that playwrights would have to wait years for a licence. Also he would go stark mad.

"Modus Operandi"

"But this is not what happens The censor goes on with his ordinary work, and engages a staff of clerks at school-masters' salaries to read and judge the plays. The clerks do not pretend to know better than Shelley, Tolstoy, Ibsen, Housman, or myself what the world needs to be taught. They simply make a list of controversial subjects that must not be mentioned, beginning with religion and sex, and disallow any reference to them

"Fifty years ago, when the white slave traffic was a burning question, I wrote a play demonstrating that it was an economic one: that, for instance, the traffic flourished because brothels paid larger dividends than respectable hotels; that capable business women could make more money as procuresses than as ordinary commercial managers; and that young women could earn much more money in a single night as prostitutes than in a week as respectable workers even in the most dangerous trades.

"The play was suppressed by the Lord Chamberlain's censorship; and for lack of its instruction an Act was passed to flog male brothel keepers and prostitutes' bullies out of the country, leaving the procuresses in complete command of the situation. Incidentally I was branded as a pornographic author and suffered heavy loss and discredit in consequence. Even now managers advertise their performances of the play as "banned for 30 years."

The Remedy

"The remedy is well known to everyone interested except members of Parliament, who often provoke me to rank them as a select body of know-nothings. When I first fell foul of the censorship musichalls were places in which respectable people could not be seen. Songs with senselessly silly words made obscene by winks and gestures were the staple of the entertainment. The Empire promenade, campaigned against by Mrs. Ormiston Chant, was a prostitutes' parade, and the Argyll Rooms their market. All that has gone and is forgotten.

"In its place we have artistic variety theatres patronized by Royalty. How was this achieved? Simply by licensing the music-hall managers from year to year by the municipalities. All that is needed or possible now is the annual licensing of every theatre manager by the majorities on the county councils and city corporations, thereby transferring the care of the nation's morals from obscure under-paid clerks to the best available authorities with watch committees to warn them when managers are conducting their theatres as disorderly houses."

MUSICAL EDUCATION IN SOVIET SCHOOLS

By Valentina Shatskaya

Director Of The Research Institute Of Artistic Education

THE musical education of children in the Soviet Union begins at the age of seven, when they enter the first class of the secondary school. The basis of general musical education in the country is the teaching of choral singing and reading music. The school programme provides for familiarizing children with the best examples of folk art and such of the great classic composers—in the first place, the Russians—who can be understood by school children. Popular songs by Soviet composers are given an important place on the programme.

At the singing lessons particular attention is paid to the development of children's voices, musical ear and memory-training special exercises are sung, therefore, at each lesson, as well as songs from the repertorire, chosen according to a definite system.

Choral Singing

Regular training in choral singing begins in the second class with part-songs for two and three voices. Listening to good music, they gradually gain an understanding of it as a medium of expressing thoughts and emotions, and also learn to grasp the structure and expressive capacity of the musical language of the pieces they are learning.

Children who display a gift for music are organized beginning from the first classes, in the choral groups made up of pupils from the combined classes (the first and second, third and fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh, and so on). In addition to their ordinary class-work, these choral groups have lessons and practice with their teachers at other times.

The last few years, many towns and districts in the Soviet Union have held "singing-festivals", in which numbers of school children took part in the performance of a previously-arranged programme.

In the process of singing-lessons at school and in the choral circles, children who show special aptitude for and interest in certain musical instruments are chosen to play in the school brass band or fold-instruments' band. The larger Pioneer and culture Palaces, and art education centres even have their symphony orchestras. The symphony orchestra of the Leningrad Pioneers' Palace in which children from all the schools take part, performs very dificult pieces by Russian and Western-European classics and Soviet composers.

Pupils who are learning the piano, violin and other instruments, belong to musical circles at their schools, and attend music schools for children. These are to be found in practically all the towns and at the big plans of the Soviet Union. Lately, they are being organized by the foremost collective-farms.

Lecture Concerts

The higher classes study the works of the great Russian composers and Soviet music. Courses of lecture-concerts are arranged in certain schools, and are attended by children from all the local schools. Concert organizations arrange lecture-courses on music for children in many of the towns. The concert which invariably accompanies the lecture acquaints audience with the more vivid and typical examples of a given composer's work. These illustrations may take the form of scenes from operas, sometimes with the participation of the school choir, or chamber ensembles and solo singing by professionals. Gramophone records are used for illustration too and some schools have made special collections of records of the best operas by Chaikovsky, the best operas by Glinka and other composers; records of vocal and instrumenal chamber music are collected too.

The musical broadcasts for children, with a special section to augment the school programme, mean a great deal to schools situated at a long distance from the big centres.

Creative Art

The school children and teacher in charge of the singing-lessons listen to the broadcasts of new songs and the music of today or of the classics, accompanied by explanations and commentaries. The best children's choral groups, noted composers and artists of the Soviet Union take part in these radio-concerts. Learning songs by radio is an important item songs by

on the school's music programme.

By teaching choral singing and music, by fostering the children's love of music, in the first place of their own people's creative art, the Soviet school is carrying out the programme of elementary musical education and training.

Snappy

Mabel was the only child in the class who spoke up briskly when, for the benefit of some visitors, the teacher asked: "Can any little girl recite?"

"Please, teacher, I can."

"That's a good girl. Step out in front of the class. Now, what can you say for us?"

"Nelson's Farewell to his Mother."

"Splendid. Well, now begin".

"Ta-ta, Mum," said Mabel, dramatically, waving her hand in the air.

*

Johnny was given threepence by his mother to put in the plate at church. Returning home, he pulled threepence out of his pocket.

"Where did you get that from?" asked his mother.

"I met the vicar on the way and he took me in for nothing," boasted Johnny.

A film star made £5,000 a week for many years. The studio told him he would have to take a £50 cut.

"Heavens!" he whined. "I couldn't do that. What about the new car I bought to-day?"

"To-day?" said the boss. "What happened to the car you bought last week?"

"Oh, that"I replied the star. "The ash-trays are all full.

GUJERATI BOOKS

GANDHIJINI SADHANA by Ravjibhai Manibhai Patel—Published by the Navjivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad. Second Edition, (1949) Price Rs. 2/-

Gandhiji's many activities, in fact his life and doings at the Phoenix Ashram in South Africa, have been set out, accurately but attractively by one who has shared the delights and sorrows of that place with him. The book has also been projected and written out in jail—Visapur Jail, where the writer was imprisoned with other followers of Gandhiji. Its correctness is vouchsafed for by the consultations Mr. Patel had with Gandhiji himself at Sewagram. The book was noticed in these columns when the earlier edition had come out. Since then, it has undergone slight changes and some modification. It is a storehouse of inspiring incidents in Mahatmaji's life, and adds one more volume to the series that is devoted to bring out all that was valuable in his life.

"K".

RASHTRA BHASHANO SAWAT by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru—Published by the Navajivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad—1949—Price Rs. 0-7-0.

Panditji has expressed his opinion on this important question twice—once in 1937 and again in 1949. That a national language for India is a sine qua non, nobody denies; that it should not be English, is also agreed to. Then the question remains as to how to evolve one and Panditji's solution is practical. Living languages must grow. A dead language like Samskrit cannot be revived. He, therefore, suggests, that the national language must be one that is based on Sanskrit, but not so exclusively. It must take note of the vicissitudes in the history of India. Many Persian words and English words too, as a matter of fact, have become part of India's languages, and they cannot be eradi.cated. So, whether Hindi or Hindustani is ultimately selected to be the national language, it cannot ignore these developments, and has not only to take note of them, but retain them. There shoula not be a set-back. The translation of Panditji's essay is well made in simple Gujerati.

"K".

"JIVATA TEHVARO" By Dattatraya Balkrishna Kalelkar, Printed by the Navjivan Prakashan Mandir Ahmedabad, Fourth Edn. (Corrected 1949). Price Rs. 2/-.

In his uptodate short preface, Kaka Kalelkar very rightly notices that the "sanctity attached to Holidays in India, at least Hindu Holidays, is waning and a new national outlook is coming into existence which will have its own views and interpretation of this revered observance of sacred days. Rashtriya (National) Holidays, in the form of the death and birth-day celebrations of persons like Gandhiji and Kasturba, Gokhale and Dadabhai, Deshbandhu and Tilak and Mahadevbhi have been noticed by Kaka Kalelkar, but he ventures to predict that many more would be added to them, such as the Independence Day and the Rashtriya Week. The book has proved so popular in the whole of India that it has been translated into Marathi and Hindi. Indeed all that is good in the 'raison' of the observation of these Holidays has been set out by the author, from the view-point of a Hindu, religiously inclined. It bears all the charm and attractiveness of Kaka's writings.

"K".

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF GOVT. OF INDIA

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Let us talk it over →

VANASPATI is once again in the news with the Government of India's latest fiat enjoining upon the producers to label the containers with a particular nomenclature.

Looking at the indecisive attitude of the authorities in respect of this product one cannot help thinking it it is not being used as a stunt for impressing the people about Government's solicitude regarding their diet! During the war years when good 'ghee' and pure coconut oil (which is used by many for cooking) became costly and scarce people naturally took to Vanaspati as the next best medium for cooking and particularly frying (Every housewife will admit its advantages over oil) This gave a fillip to the newly started industry and within a few years time it grew on a vast scale.

It was in the year 1947, however, that the nutritive value of Vanaspati was challenged for the first time Unfavourable reports about experiments made on rats came to be known causing such scare that people voluntarily proclaimed a boycott of the stuff. Many questions were handled in the Central Legislature and Government tried to allay public fear by assuring that the experiments done in Bengal were not final and that more exhaustive research would be carried on at various centres Two full years have elapsed since the first storm was raised and still people are kept in the dark about the latest findings

As if this in itself was not enough, numerous permits were issued for starting new hydrogenation plants The only conclusion the lay public could draw from this policy of (covert) encouragement was that Vanaspati is not injurious to human beings for, had the Government been the least doubtful about its harmlessness, they wouldn't have allowed the expansion of the industry Unfortunately the latest official move has not helped to strengthen this confidence

The new order, while keeping silent about its nutritional aspect lays down that Vanaspati will no longer be called Vanaspati or vegetable 'ghee' but simply hydrogenated oil In what way the new directive will affect the wide patronage enjoyed by it cannot be said off-hand But considering the background the new order will have at least some psychological effect upon the consumers Therefore, in fairness to the public Government should make known the results of experiments conducted for determining nutritive value of this commodity which is used in our daily food

The other day while discussing this matter in the small family circle I heard a lady declare with an air of superior rationalism: "Let those who like the stuff use it Government has not put a ban on it Only the use of the word ghee is prohibited Poor dear! She and the like of hers fed on cream and butter cannot imagine how prohibition of the mere word ghee will affect the morale of thousands of those who haven't seen the substance of it for many years now? It is said that English children (born during the war years) did not know until recently sweets like cakes and icecream But in India, where there's one cattle for every two of us it is ironical that the majority of our youngsters do not know what milk, butter and ghee taste like

For them hydrogenated oil has taken the place of ghee and of late even that has become dearer And yet that's not all Increased production of hydrogenated oil has inflated the price of ordinary oil so much that even that has become prohibitive for those with scanty means of livelihood The result is that it cuts the poor man both ways! He cannot afford pure butter and ghee nor can he get plain unadulterated oil at reasonable price! So it should rather be to fight these evils that Government should place restrictions upon the Vanaspatiwallans

Merely banning the use of the word "ghee" is to miss the substance for the shadow There is one more aspect which should receive greater attention of official quarters: the manner in which the stuff is advertised. For quite a long time colourful propaganda has been carried on with vengeance for making the ware popular. Every producer claims all the nutritive values for his particular brand and the people naturally fall a prey to it!—

—Leela.

LANDMARK IN SOCIAL HISTORY OF INDIA

HINDU CODE BILL IS NEED OF THE HOUR

BY MRS. GARGI RANI MAHAJAN

THE Hindu Code Bill has raised a storm of controversy a prominent feature of which has been vehement speeches and statements made for and against the Bill by leaders of public opinion and social reform, one section denouncing it as a highly retrograde measure bound to sap the very vitals of the Hindu Society and the other section welcoming it as a veritable blessing absolutely essential for the repair of the old worn out machinery of Hindu society. Dr. Ambedkar while moving the Bill in the Parliament quoted Edmund Burke, the great political philosopher who once remarked "Those who want to conserve must be ready to repair"

The dictum is full of wisdom The Hindu Code Bill calls for nothing more than repairing those parts of the Hindu Society which have almost become dilapidated Women in this country have been subjected to social slavery for centuries and since they did not receive proper education their minds were dwarfed It seldom struck them that they were occupying a very low position—no where equal to that of man—in the Hindu Society They only learned to lean on their husbands for social and economic existence and practically merged their entities into those of their husbands The Hindu Code Bill is just a measure to restore the Indian women to a status of equality with men—a right which had been alienated from them during the last several centuries

Not Irreligious

It is wrong to say that the Hindu Code Bill militates against the spirit of Hindu religion In fact such a statement may do more harm than good to those who make it for it may show that their conception of religion is so narrow that it does not extend justice and fairness to all its adherents alike irrespective of sex It is equally wrong to say that the Bill is against the instructions embodied in the Smritis Surely, our old Rishis in their books could never have sought to perpetuate unfair and unwholesome customs in the Hindu society

The Bill is a mid way compromise between the modern and the conservative elements of the Hindu Society Most of its provisions are of a permissible or enabling nature No compulsion or obligation is imposed on the orthodox

Their only effect is to give the growing and clamant body of Hindus men and women the liberty to live a life which they wish to lead without in any way affecting or infringing the freedom of those who prefer to adhere to the old ways. For example if any member of the community wants to follow the orthodox system which requires that marriage shall not be valid unless the bride and the bridegroom belong to the same Varna, caste or subcaste there is nothing in this code which can prevent him from giving effect to his wishes

In the same way if any reformist Hindu who does not believe in the restrictions of Varna, caste or sub-caste wants to marry a girl outside his Varna, caste or sub-caste, the law will extend recognition to his marriage also

Monogamy, No Innovation

The introduction of monogamy in Hindu Society can in no way be considered an innovation Hindu Scriptures do not give a Hindu husband unfettered or unqualified right to polygamy. Kautilya's Arthshastra considerably restricts the right of a husband to marry a second wife Similarly the recent legislation passed by Bombay Madras and Baroda legislative assemblies enjoins upon the Hindu community to observe monogamy It is clear therefore, that while sponsoring the Hindu Code Bill the Government of India are not proposing to make any radical or revolutionary change; they have precedent for what they are doing both in the laws that have been passed in various provinces or States in India and in the ancient Shastras The Bill merely confirms that India also believes in the customs of monogamy which has been recognised all the world over as a salutary principle so far as marriage is concerned

It has often been noticed that not many marriages are successful and in many such cases the break up of the marriage would lead to greater happiness for the man and woman than if they were undesirably tied up despite their longing for separation Divorce laws in the west have compelled many erring husbands and wives to improve their domestic conduct in their anxiety to avoid a break up In India practically ninety per cent of the total population as against ten per cent of what are called caste Hindus believe and practise the custom of divorce, even many Hindu Shastras support the system of divorce. The provision for divorce in the Hindu Code Bill therefore, should not shock any body

Adoption And Succession

In the realm of adoption, the Bill widens the field of choice. If a Kshatriya wants to adopt a Shudra boy or a Brahmin boy, nothing can prevent him from doing so and such an adoption would be absolutely valid

The Bill, however, does not permit the adopted boy to divest an adopting mother completely of her rights over property and make her nothing more than a mere dependent upon the adopted boy. It has been seen in several cases that an adopted son is often a stranger to an adopting mother notwithstanding the important change that the boy has entered into the family of the adopting father. Even after adoption for all practical purposes the boy continues his close relationship with the members of his natural family. This has resulted in the adopting mother getting no kind of security for herself as a result of adoption which the natural mother would get from her natural son

Often an adopted son has run away with the property of the adopting mother which he acquired after adoption and left the adopting mother without anything but the right of maintenance The Bill provides that only one half of the property of the adopting mother would go to the adopting son, the other half notwithstanding the fact of adoption would remain in the possession and enjoyment of the adopting mother

In regard to the law of succession, the Bill follows the principles of natural love and affection It introduces an element of uniformity in right to property in the field of inheritance No enlightened person would consider the inclusion of daughter among the heirs as an objectionable innovation Similarly other provisions of the Bill are based on justice equity and fairness

The Hindu Code Bill is truly a great landmark in the social history of India It introduces uniformity and codifies the principles of the Hindu Law in such a way that they may be based on justice and yet may be easily understood by any ordinary citizen of India

WEDDING OF BERNARD SHAW

(Continued from Page 2)

ill when they were married in the West Strand registry office

Such is the strange story of the mating of the Superman—the staunch advocate of the "free" woman and the unmarrying male. And thus at one stroke was created a married misogynist and a monied Socialist. Where could one find a situation more typically Shavian?

* * *

The new Mrs. Shaw contrived that her husband should remain the most independent of artists, free to express himself, and so give to the world the fullest benefit of his extraordinary genius By providing him also with a comfortable home and an assured income, and with that care and affection which all men need be they great or humble, she ensured the fullest play for his talents And so she fostered even helped to create, that superb and immortal legend—G.B.S.!

Beauty Care

India has a rich heritage of beauty culture, but somehow we have turned our backs upon it and taken to western ideas which many of us think can be had packed in the beautiful looking jars on the market stalls At least this is the impression one gets looking at the indiscriminate use of cosmetics made by our young misses Most of them are guided by the popular craze forgetting that these accessories must be used to suit particular types of complexion

* * *

Take for instance the blonde. It is generally associated with dry skin which results from deficiency of natural oil On the other hand, those who have greasy complexion need a check in their diet also. (They should avoid oily and fatty foods.) A dry skin needs skin food which contains lanoline and it should be given special care in cold weather

A daily massage with cream is essential for the blonde type. This may better be done at night but before the massage a cleansing cream should be used to remove the dust particles and the day's make-up. The blemishes accompanied with dry skin are red veins and wrinkles and may be treated with witch-hazel A weekly application of some astringent is enough to tone up the skin

For daily wash, water softened with borax is desirable No harm should come from using a superfattened soap. Before massaging the skin with skin food, use a cleansing cream A thin film of skin food as powder base, instead of the vanishing cream, will be beneficial for a very dry skin Overuse of powder and liquid rouge should be avoided at all costs

DO LINES MEAN ANYTHING?

(Continued from Page 2)

head and life lines. Also, that the palms of the students bore far more fine lines than those of the labourers and that the lines on the hands of the latter were coarser and broader. All this corroborates what palmists already know—that students are more highly strung and sensitive than labourers

The idea that manual work rubs lines away was not substantiated, for in almost every case, the labourers had longer lines of life, but the students had many criss-cross lines which were absent in the labourers' hands. The students, however, had longer heart and head lines, as was to be expected

Mr Matthew went to the trouble of working out equations of the various Pearsonian frequency curves for every line of each type of hand and he concluded that while the heart and life lines in both types are fairly similar, the "distributions" of the life lines in both types "are very skew" He writes: "L3 (life line) is claimed to be proportional in length to the span of life which the subject may be expected to live, and IF THIS BE TRUE it throws some light on the skewness of this line" He continues: "The principles of Palmistry suggest an easy explanation"

* * *

Nothing of the sort Their explanation is not the easy one It is the result of centuries of observation of millions of cases, or repeated trial and error All the same, Mr Matthew being an honest observer states that according to his researches on the lengths of these three lines only the students have better quality brains, are more sensitive, the labourers tend to have a longer spell of life and are more bucolic

If such a result can be drawn from a measurement of three of the main lines on the hands of 600 subjects, it is not surprising that palmists, with the experience of centuries behind them, can tell far more.

Mr Matthew has investigated three lines with a very limited end in view If he has prints of all the hands measured, he should examine them for other signs, compare the shapes, lengths of fingers, mounts, nails, whorls, texture of skin and so on What a monumental work he would produce, and what value it would be to all practising palmists It is to be hoped that his limited investigation has whetted his appetite for further research

In the engravings on silver or other precious metals Persian and Indian motifs are again mingled. The chenar leaf and the lotus are entwined together in exquisite designs

Kashmiri copper work again, though Indian in origin, shows Persian influence. This is manifest from the Persian inscriptions carved on them

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

India's dramatic tradition—Characteristics of her drama—Revival on wrong lines—Basis of National Theatre—Art and tourist industry—Problems of town planning—Plight of state musicians.

The theatre reflects the tradition, genius and culture of a nation and hence it ranks among the institutions by which the latter is distinguished. If judiciously exploited, it functions as a great force in moulding the character and stimulating the progress of a nation, and in its highest stage it acquires the distinction as a national institution. Advanced countries have, therefore, regarded national theatre as a symbol of their cultural achievements.

Age-long Tradition

Freedom has stimulated India's ambition to build up a national theatre. The Government of India proposes to convene a conference to discuss dramatic activity and the development or a national stage. To start with, the Government should take stock of the past and present of the stage and should find out whether the conditions essential to the establishment of a national theatre are assured by the present situation.

India has an agelong dramatic and theatrical tradition. Her arts of dramatic composition and acting and stage-craft were distinctive of her genius. They were ordained and governed by special treatises. Composed in different ages, a few treatises on dramaturgy are still available; and they form the background of the dramatic tradition.

Essentials Of Drama

Rasa is the basis and its development the aim of drama. Drama should be so composed as to end happily or in reunion inspite of the dispersal of characters and conflicts in the intervening stages. It is again indicated to be a confluence of all the fine arts, various branches of knowledge and crafts. Among other arts music—singing is regarded as one of the fundamentals of drama. Although the dramatist was free from restrictions, he was expected to delineate characters according to specifications and to avoid certain incidents and situations.

India's technique of the art of acting bears the impress of her individuality. Acting lays emphasis on the expression of emotions and moods through speech, gestures, actions and gait. The actor was required to behave like the character assigned to him in every respect and not merely in the matter of costumes and make-up. There were exceptions to realistic representation; and the same were intended to be suggested by gestures and expressions, but the actor had no freedom to act as he liked. The art of symbolic Abhinaya was the medium for making such suggestions. It had, on this account, a limited range of applicability to drama also.

Classical dramas, which form a valuable part of the country's rich cultural heritage, were composed and acted in conformity with the principles of dramaturgy. The professional repertory companies, which were in a flourishing condition, a few years ago, continued the stage and the tradition to a certain extent. The theatre was mainly represented by the professional stage, but the latter was gradually pushed into background by the aggressive film-industry.

The Ways Of Revivalists

In recent years amateur groups and semi-professional associations have cropped out in various provinces. They have claimed, themselves, to be the pioneers of the revival of the stage, although the latter has sustained itself through the loyalty of a few professional companies which have survived the crisis. Instead of expressing appreciation of the work of the professional companies, the pioneers of the revival of the stage that was never dead have adopted an attitude of supercilious indifference towards them.

The movement headed by fastidious groups and associations has shown a strong tendency to discard the tradition and to draw inspiration from Western sources. The recourse, in its very initial stage, to the adaptation of foreign plays among the ways to revival, does not concede to it the credit of any original or creative work. Then comes the virtual repudiation of the technique of the indigenous arts If judiciously exploited, is functions of dramatic composition and acting. Music which is one of the essentials of the ensemble of Indian drama, is least heard of on the revivalistic stage, because its pioneers have given preference to prose plays which have relieved them of the labour of learning music. Opposite to prose plays are dance-dramas, which in some cases, have challenged the technique of the symbolic Abhinaya.

Basis Of National Theatre

India's distinctive tradition and rich heritage of classics should form the foundation of revival and her national theatre, but the probability is that her own resources will be neglected. Treatises on dramaturgy have been relegated to the level of an archaeological interest. Classical dramas, which were composed for the stage, are read in the class rooms of colleges and schools. Kalidas and Bhavabhuti are not mentioned in the context of the revival of drama. Their place will be respectfully offered to the ancient and modern European dramatists.

To the credit of this country, there are ample resources from which its national theatre could be evolved, but since they are ignored by the fastidious groups and associations, they will be probably missed by the Government. Such an assumption gains support from the news that the conference, which the Government proposes to convene, will be asked to consider, among other things, the place of translations and adaptations of foreign plays, in the evolution of national drama. The conference may not reject this point, because it will, in all probability, be dominated by the representatives of amateur and semi-professional associations and by their few politician—leaders. The type of the revival, initiated by them, should be an indicator of the shape of the national theatre to come.

The Government should, first of all, give a serious thought to the conditions which are essential to make theatre a national institution. A theatre, which is deliberately made to approximate itself to any foreign institution, will be pseudo-national. The national theatre should set high standards of drama and acting. It should make drama accessible to the people and should be so organised as to mould and ennoble their life; but before it comes into existence, the Government should work out a plan to provide theatres in a sufficient number. Drama must have a home.

For Tourists

Promotion of tourist industry as a source of invisible national income and international goodwill is under the consideration of the Government of India. The Tourist Traffic Advisory Committee, which was set up some time ago, met recently and discussed a wide range of subjects. Among the key tourist centres, which its sub-committee has dealt with, are included a few centres of ancient are such as the Ajanta and Ellora Caves and Agra. Places of artistic and archaeological interests are usually covered by the itinerary by tourists in any country; and in India they are available in a large number.

But what tourists will witness at present in India will be mostly the relics of her ancient art. She can show them very little of monumental art executed in the contemporary age. Freedom has created a demand for new structures for various purposes on an extensive scale. Since the Government is anxious to develop tourist industry, it should consider the desirability of resigning a few structures as typical Indian movements—the structures which would win the admiration of foreigners. Such monuments will leave an impression on the minds of tourists that India needed independence to create art worthy of her glorious tradition.

Some tourists will evince interest in Indian music, dance and drama, but nowhere in the country these arts are presented regularly or in an organised manner. The Government should evolve a scheme for erecting concert halls and theatres in a few prominent towns which tourists would visit during their itinerary; and it should, further, set up a competent and representative organisation for the presentation of music, dance and drama.

Old And New Towns

In his speech at Yeola on May 30, Bombay's Minister for Industries, Mr. G. D. Tapase stressed the values of the Government's plan to establish five or six trading centres in suitable areas in the Province. He deplored excessive concentration of industries in larger towns and said that systematic scattering of industries will be one of the effects of the Government's plan. Overcrowding of industries in a few towns is one of the consequences of inefficient town-planning; out at last the attention of the Government of Bombay is drawn to the desirability of the dispersal of industries.

Since industrial development is one of the urgent needs of India, new towns will have to be planned and some of the existing ones to be replanned; but among the principles of town-planning dispersal and disposition of industries will have to be constantly kept in view. The Province of Bombay, being a leading centre of trade and commerce, is likely to be a focus of the new industrial enterprize. The Government has, in anticipation, decided to establish new trade centres, but it should take particular care while planning them that the mistakes committed in the past are not repeated.

Then the replanning of the city of Bombay is still awaiting decision. Addressing the Rotary Club on May 31, Mr. T. C. Kantawala, Bombay's Housing Commissioner, deplored that the unrestricted growth of the city without proper planning was one of the factors which had created a very difficult problem of housing. The solution of the problem, in his opinion, was proper planning so that trade, commerce, industry and residential accommodation may be spread out and distributed in the city and suburbs in a satisfactory manners. Mr. Kantawala too indicated the need of the re-disposition of the elements which make a town, but he said nothing about the way in which the Government proposes to achieve that end.

Musicians In States

In an article, which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" of May 31, the author has drawn the attention of the Government to the crisis which classical music and its exponents are facing following the retirement of the princely order. Several rulers had patronised music by maintaining court musicians irrespective of their communal or religious distinctions. With their retirement states have either merged with provinces or organised themselves into unions; and consequently musicians are on the verge of losing the court-patronage to which music owed its survival to no small extent.

The democratic governments of State Unions are known to have on hand highly expensive plans of development; and therefore, they cannot be excused for the termination of the services of musicians. The Government of Saurashtra has before it a scheme for the archaeological survey of the Province. It can without any inconsistency continue patronage to musicians. The Government of the Provinces with which certain States have merged can, as well, retain musicians in service and establish music schools in select areas with them as teachers.

The problem of state-musicians required to be approached on an All-India basis. The Central Government will point its finger to the All-India Radio and the two academies which were recently founded, but the radio and academies are not going to help musicians displaced from States. The Provincial and Union Governments, as successors to States, must consider the retention of the musicians, as their obligation. The Central Government should also issue a directive to them to this effect. Public opinion needs to be mobilised on this urgent question.

A SCULPTUURE IN ROUND

Adi-Waraha from Vikar, a village in Vijapur taluka, North Gujarat. —Photo: Dr. M. R. Majumdar.

SOLDIERS AID FARMERS

Indian soldiers are seen giving all help to peasants of Kashmir leader arears, which received the main impact of the raiders' predatory attacks but are now rapidly coming back to normal.

ENOUGH OF NAZI WAR TRIALS

(Continued From Page 3)

Hindenburg and Ludendorff all lived in comfortable security after their downfall. If the leading Nazis and German generals had known in advance that, in the event of defeat, a less pleasant fate was in store for them, they might have hesitated to provoke the Second World War

Since the issue of a great war is always more or less doubtful all governments would hesitate to go to war if it were an established principle that the leading men on the defeated side should be executed.

From this point of view, as a deterrent, and abandoning all pretence of even-handed justice, the war trials are perhaps defensible and may have a salutary effect in preventing the outbreak of a Third World War.

Plea For New Procedure

If it were hoped to secure justice in the trial of war criminals after any future war, a quite new procedure would be necessary. The United Nations would have to agree, in time of peace, to an international code of war crimes, and would have to create a Court which should, at the end of a war, have power to try anybody, on either side against whom there was a 'prima facie' case.

Presumably only neutral jurists would serve in any actual trial. Such a system, if adopted, might secure the condemnation of criminals even on the victorious side, but for that very reason there is little chance of its adoption, and still less of its being adhered to after a serious war. So long as great wars continue to occur they will be decided by the strength of the combatants, and if strength is on the better side that is a piece of good fortune. But even when there is this fortunate outcome, it is hardly to be supposed that the victors will be completely unbiassed in their views as to what justice demands

To return to the case of Von Manstein: It seems clear that, while a good case can be made out for the war trials that occurred very soon after the end of the war, it is a mistake to keep alive now the bitterness which, at an earlier time, was inevitable.

The economic recovery of Europe is impossible without the recovery of industry in Western Germany, and, as everyone knows, there are very important political considerations which make it urgent that, both on our side and on theirs, policy should be governed by thoughts of the future rather than of the past.

There is an appearance—quite unjustified, I am convinced—of vindictiveness in deciding, so long after the event, to prosecute one old man, whose power for evil, great as it once was, is now reduced to almost nothing.

A Great Risk

When new circumstances demand new policies, it is not altogether easy to avoid persistence in old ways and old mental habits. But we live in a world in which changes are amazingly rapid, and unless we acquire a great capacity for quick adaptations we shall find that events have left us behind.

To prosecute Von Manstein now is, I am convinced, to fall into this error, and to run a risk of great evils for a small and doubtful gain.

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AMERICANS OFFER CHIANG ESCAPE

(From Our Correspondent)

SAN FRANCISCO (By Air Mail)

Gen. Barr, former Chief of United States Military Advisers in China, who is at present in Formosa, has proposed to Chiang Kai-Shek, in the name of the U.S. Government, that all leading personalities of the Kuomintang and its army whose names figure on the lists of war criminals, should leave China immediately. "Informed circles" declare General Barr stated that he would arrange for their emigration to Japan, Okinawa island, the Philippines or Australia.

No Reds

It is said that British colonial Governors now have to send special monthly reports on progress in combating communism. It follows that communism has to be found: a story arising from this is told of Lord Baldwin, popular governor of the Leeward Islands. In response to repeated signals for his anti-communist report, the story runs, Lord Baldwin signalled back: "No Communists, so no report. No Socialists, only me".

DEFINITIONS

By Elfriede Vembu

EGOTISM—doing what is most advantageous for oneself without regard for the rights and interests of others.

SHREWDNESS—Doing what is most advantageous for oneself without arousing the suspicion of others.

HONESTY—doing what is most advantageous for oneself without harming others.

WISDOM—doing what is good for all

FOLLY—doing good to others but not to oneself.

★

Freedom is a grandiose thought since five centuries.

★

Tolerance, like sweets, hould not be given in abundance.

★

Miserliness is always a more or less serious mental defect.

★

Suspicion is ignorance; the knowing man is not suspicious.

★

Stupidity is a crime which future governments will have to punish.

★

On Women And Men

A Man may have known several women before he married, yet his wife will sooner or later discover that he does not really know her. A woman, on the other hand, need know only one man and she knows them all!

★

For some women, marriage is not a beginning but an „end."

★

An expensive woman is sometimes a cheap woman.

★

If husbands had more humour, married life would be fun

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MADE IN HEAVEN

(Continued From Page 2)

brother Mahadev cannot say me nay now, when I ask his son's hand for you."

"He may be bound to you. But I am not. All your vows were made before I was born. Now that I am grown up and have a mind of my own, they do not bind me. You have lost your opportunity. You ought to have married me off when I was eight or nine."

"How I wish I had done that," said her mother. "But, brother Mahadev said his son was too young. He wanted his son to complete his education."

"And you were not anxious your daughter should have an education," mocked Indira.

"See what education has done for you! You have passed your B.A. You have also got strange notions into your head. Marry when you like and whom you like. You will be telling me, you—a Brahmin girl of twenty—will go looking for boy to marry! Aren't you ashamed of yourself?"

"What do you expect me to do? Bow down in gratitude and touch your feet for kindly marrying me off to a nephew, who is a stranger to us? If he should be sickly or if he should be ugly, I suppose, you will expect me to curse my fate! Have I not the right to expect the man I marry to be healthy, handsome and good?"

Sumangala Devi did not deign a reply. She went to her husband and rudely shook him out of his absorption. She said to him:

"See what you have done. Your daughter wants to break off the match, I have been so carefully fostering all these years. My brother has been kind and considerate. He was willing to forego the dowry. Now you will have to go hunting for a bridegroom for your educated daughter and pay a heavy dowry into the bargain. You would have done well to marry her off, as I have been imploring you all these years, instead of educating her."

Jagdish blinked uncomprehendingly at the two women. He was still too I shall. Don't you worry!" and patted the girl's hand soothingly before he relapsed into the world he knew so well—the world of his books.

The day's post was brought in. Indira had a letter. She opened it and glanced at the contents. Smiling at what she read, she turned to her mother and said: "Mother dear, take my advice. Don't expect the young man any more. He is not coming."

●

The girl left the room and went upstairs. And once in her own bedroom, she took out the letter and read it again. It ran:

Mangalpur.
Dated 7-5-45.

Dear cousin Indira,

You are right. We must assert ourselves. What right have parents to dispose off our future without consulting our wishes and desires in the matter? If their duty lies in safely marrying us off, let them for once forsake it. We do not long for each other. They shall not marry us against our wish. This I promise you.

You have told me in confidence of your deep regard for your college-mate. Let me share my secret with you. I have my love too. Shyamala Devi is the siren's name.

Your wish shall be respected. You may tell your mother not to expect me as arranged.

When the time comes, we may take the old people into our confidence.

Till then, sweet cousin,
let me sign myself
Yours to command,
RAMANAND.

About three o'clock in the afternoon, Indira was dressing to go out. She looked at herself approvingly in the mirror and smiled. She was good looking, no doubt of that. She had even heard some of her friends remark that she was a very handsome girl. She said to herself, "If I can't secure a husband without looking for him, I should like to know who could in all Madaripatnam?" Her cousin's letter had a tonic effect. It was good to know one would not be compelled to marry against one's wish. Humming a popular tune, she buoyantly went down the stairs and out of the house. A few houses down the street lived her friend Vatsal Sujan and her husband, Mohan. She found the front door open and walked in. The house was very quiet. She wondered where her friends could be. She entered their drawing room. It looked empty. But as she was about so withdraw, she saw there was someone sprawling in one of the easy-chairs apparently asleep. She called out: "Mohan, Mohan."

But instead of Mohan, a young man of about the same age looked up, and when he saw her, he got up and enquired, "Miss Indira, I believe?"

"Yes, how do you know?"

"Your friends told me they were expecting you. They had to go to the city unexpectedly. I told them they needn't worry. I would keep you entertained till they come. Won't you sit down?"

"No, No. I couldn't. You were so comfortably asleep when I came, I would not like to disturb you. Please go back to your easychair. You look so tired."

"I travelled all last night in the train. But I am refreshed now."

"Please rest some more. I shall call again."

"If you go Vatsal will blame me. But if you sit down and while away the time looking at those magazines, I shall rest content."

●

He smiled at her. He smiled so charmingly she could not refuse the request. She sat down and took up one of the magazines. But she could not help looking at the charming young man in the easychair now and again. Once their eyes met and they looked long at each other. Then both burst out laughing.

"Rotten magazines, I gather," said the young fellow. "I am rested enough. Let me entertain you. What shall I do? Shall I sing?"

Without waiting for her to say "Yes," he began to sing one of the cinema songs of the day. His voice was good and he sang well. When he had done, he said:

"Now, you sing one."

"No, no. I couldn't. Not just yet."

"Well, then, let us sing together."

He began a popular duet. She joined him after a time and enjoyed singing with him. He then cajoled her into singing a song—then, another, all by herself. She had by then begun to feel quite at home with him. He praised her singing when she finished.

Suddenly she asked him: "Are you interested in eugenics?"

"H'm. Yes. Why? May I know?"

"I just want to know what you think of marriage between blood relations. Whether it is bad for the future of the race or not?"

"In certain cases it ought to prove beneficial. In others, distinctly bad. If the two who marry have many good qualities, the result is sure to be good. But if they possess, or even if one of their remote common ancestors did possess, a few bad qualities, they are sure to reappear again in their offspring. It is particularly necessary when cousins marry to look into the history of their race. If there was a haemophilic (bleeder) among their ancestors, there is every chance of the dangerous characteristic appearing among the children of the pair. The Spanish ex-Royal family is an example of this. Another hereditary defect is colour-blindness. Diseases like diabetes, madness, etc., are considered to be hereditary. Many of these characters are said to be carried by genes which are stringed, as it were, on what are called chromosomes. Normally these chromosomes form the nucleus of a live cell. They go in pairs mostly and form a sort of ballet. At every division they go a-dancing and separate and mix up again. This chromosome dance and pairing out carry all the inheritable characters to the germ cells. These latter from two separate parent organisms unite to form the origin of the new life. If we can eliminate bad qualities (genes) from the germ cells (i.e. the parents) we help to improve the race. When cousins marry, therefore it is necessary to investigate the gene make-up of the parents. To do this inquiries into a long line of ancestors as far back as possible should be carried out. Of course, a similar examination in the case of others also is necessary. If one comes of good stock, it does not matter whether one marries a cousin or a stranger provided this one also is of similar proved stock. All this, of course, is yet conjecture in the case of man. Artificial selection has so far been applied to plants and animals only, with the desired results. Such a selection in the case of man also ought to be beneficial. But it will be a long long while before eugenics will play a part in the selection of the bride and bridegroom in man.

"Why should it be so when young men and women of these days possess the knowledge that would enable them to protect their offspring and the future race?" asked the girl.

"It need not be so, if young people are prepared to ignore society, overlook custom and disregard their parents right to make matches for them."

"Are you married?" questioned Indira on a sudden.

"No".

"You are a young man, healthy and of good stock, are you not?"

"Yes, I believe so."

"I am a young woman, strong and healthy and of similar unquestioned heritage."

"I do not doubt that."

"Well, then, why should we not marry and set an example?"

"Excellent! But what will your parents say?"

"Does it matter what they say? Are you afraid?"

"Not me. If you are serious, I am ready."

"Alright. Let us register the marriage and announce it to the old people as a fait accompli?"

"O. K., Chief."

"No parent-made marriage for us."

"Only the eugenic sort. Giving the genes a good chance to show what they are capable of, is it not so?"

"Yes. Will you please fix it up with the registrar? Let it be soon."

"I shall. Will the day after tomorrow suit you."

"Quite. I shall be ready then."

●

Indira hurried home. She was so excited, she could not wait for the Sujans any longer.

As soon as she reached home, she celled out: "Mother! Mother!"

"Well, what is it now? Have you changed your mind? Will you marry Ramanand?" asked her mother.

"Nothing so silly, mother. I have met the man I could marry."

"Where did you meet him?"

"At the Sujans."

"Oh! These Sujans. I never expected any good out of your friendship for that modetrn young couple. You shall not go to them any more."

"You cannot prevent me. I am grown up."

"Cannot I? Well, we shall see."

Sumangala Devi went up to her husband and poured out a long stream of words at him. Bewildered, he asked her: "What is it all about?"

"I forbid Indira to go to the Sujans."

"Alright. She shall not go to them Indira dear, please obey your mother. Do not go to the Sujans again."

"Papa, how can I."

"To please me, dear. Do keep away for a day or two."

"Alright, papa. I do so to please you."

Her mother haughtly but triumphant sailed out of the room.

Indira went to her father. In a soft wheedling voice, she said: "Papa, I did make the promise. But you must do something for me in return."

"Well, what's it?"

"You must ask the Sujans to come to tea tomorrow evening."

"Won't your mother be angry?"

"What if she is? You have pleased her by forbidding me to go to their house. You have not promised her you will not invite them to ours. Please write the invitation. Do. Here is the pen and paper."

She gave him the notepaper and pen, adding: "And also ask them to bring their young friend."

When he had completed the note, she thanked him and went off to send it at once.

The dawn of another day brought no relief to Sumangala Devi. Her nephew did not appear even that day Her gloom deepened. But her resolve to keep a warier eye on her daughter strengthened.

That afternoon about tea time Indira came down dressed up. Her mother grew anxious and enquired of her:

"Aren't you having your tea at home?"

"I am."

"Why are you dressed up? Are you going to the Sujans after tea?"

"No. mother. You needn't worry. I shall keep my promise. Father has invited some friends. I shall stay at home and entertain them."

"Why am I kept in the dark about his friends coming? Does he expect me to receive them like this? What are you going to give them for tea? Oh! How very tiresome he is?"

"Please forgive him, mother. You know he is so absent minded, poor dear. I shall take care of the guests till you are dressed up and come down. We will manage alright."

Her mother hurried upstairs and Indira waited impatiently for her friends. The Sujans arrived at last. But where was their friend? Was he afraid to meet her parents?

"Hello! Vatsal, where is your friend? Why have you not brought him?"

"My dear girl, did you expect him to have come to Madaripatnam to have tea with you? He has come for an interview and is now facing the Board that would make or mar him. If he is selected he will not only be employed in the city, he will get a fat salary in addition. The moment they let him, he has promised to come running to your party provided he is selected for the post. Otherwise he may not be in a mood for a jolly little party like yours. And we may not see him here."

"That's not very encouraging. What shall we do? Wait for him?"

"No. He said we were not to."

●

Indira gave them tea, all the time looking out expectantly for her suitor of yesterday. Her mother appeared just then. Sumangala Devi was amazed at the Sujans butting in like this. She whispered to her daughter:

"Haven't the guests arrived?"

"Two of them have, as you see. One more is expected soon."

"Oh!" she said. So these were the guests. She ought to have guessed long ago. Indira was getting too deep for her. She ought to be more careful. She was frigidly polite to the Sujans. And so gloom and silence reigned supreme over the party.

"I have come," announced a cheery voice from the door. All turned round. There, smiling, stood the young man.

"Who is that?" asked Indira's mother.

"That's the other guest, mother," said Indira.

"But, who is he?" enquired the mother.

"He is our friend," said Mohan.

"Oh! Is he?" I don't approve of him."

"No one asked for your approval, mother, I am going to marry him," asserted Indira.

"No! you are not!" retorted mother angrily. "You marry my nephew and no one else."

The youngman came forward as charming as ever. He said:

"Ladies, let me settle the dispute, please." Smiling the turned to Sumangala Devi and said: "Madam, if your daughter married your nephew, will that satisfy you?"

"Yes".

Of Indira he asked: "My dear girl, you wish to marry me?"

"Yes."

"At any cost?"

"Yes."

"Suppose your mother's wish and your desire coincide—"

"That's impossible," said Indira.

"Believe me. It is possible. I am Ramanand. Your mother's nephew."

"Oh! said both women together. Sumangala was pleased beyond words. And she asked him:

"Why did you not come to us yesterday? As promised?"

"Well, there were weighty reasons," replied Ramanand, looking at Indira with a sly smile.

"If it is business, poor boy, I am sure you could not help it," said Sumangala. "But you canot leave us now."

"What do you say, Indira?" questioned the youngman.

"I suppose I have to agree with mother now," answered Indira demurely.

So the matter was settled. Ramanand stayed back. The Sujans went home without him. And Sumangala went bustling out preparing the feast in honour of her new found nephew and would-be son-in-law.

Left alone the two young people looked at each other and smiled.

"Are you not pleased I am your cousin, Indira?" asked Ramanand.

"Oh, yes," was the cautious reply.

"Then what's wrong?"

After some hesitation, she asked him: "What of Shyamla?"

"Which Shyamla".

"Siren. The one in your letter."

"Oh, that one! She was put in as a conterpoise to your collegemate. She does not exist. Nor your particular collegemate, I am sure."

"How do you know?"

"I can guess."

"Mother will boast she had her way after all," said Indira after a pause.

"Does it matter whatever she says? We are happy, aren't we? I am. And you?"

"Oh! Yes. Most happy."

"Then let us not quarrel with your mother. For my part, I believe with the poet that 'Marriages are made in heaven' And so, divine."

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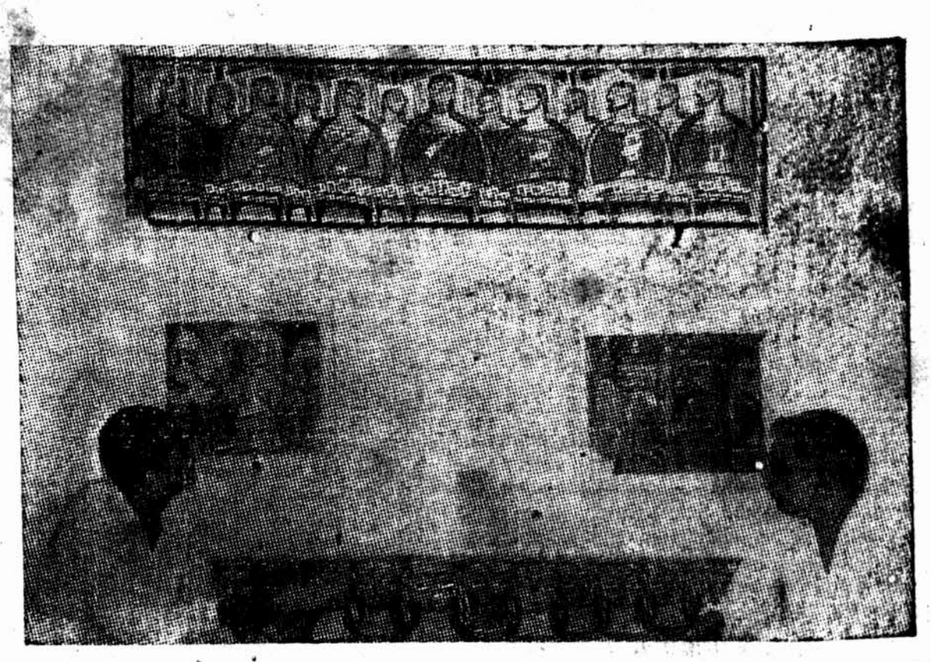
Jamini Roy in his studio



Chats with a visitor

Jamini Roy And His Art

JAMINI Roy is the most discussed personality among contemporary Indian painters. Among his highlights are touching scenes of poverty-stricken Bengal, beggars, orphans and vagrants.

Himself poor and friendless he sought solace in such creations.

Ceaseless experimentation with all kinds of technique is a strong factor in his art and a strong trait of his character.

He is no worshipper at any shrine of art, imitator of any school of style, stickler for any tradition or convention, he paints in any manner he likes, in any style he wants and in any medium.

He handles oils and water colours as boldly and freely as he now handles tempera. The folk art technique is his latest exploit.

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Absorbed in work

Artist with his wife and kiddies

Jamini Roy inspects work of Amia Roy—his son

Mrinal Roy, Jamini Roy's eldest son, studying pottery painted by his father

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